

Also, petition of citizens of Auburn, N. Y., favoring passage of the Hepburn-Dolliver bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWERS of Massachusetts: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John R. Bonedry, of Weymouth, Mass.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of Kerr Post, No. 529, of Rome City, Ind., favoring bill H. R. 12041—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUPPERT: Petition of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, against reduction of tariff on raw and refined sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RYAN: Petition of New York City Division, No. 54, Order of Railway Conductors, favoring bill H. R. 7041—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a petition of the Lunkenheimer Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, favoring the Quarles-Cooper bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Geneva Red Cross Lithia Water Company, favoring the Cooper-Quarles bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SPALDING: Petition of the Tristate Grain Growers' Convention, at Fargo, N. Dak., favoring appropriations for experiment stations and national grain inspection—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Tristate Grain Growers' Convention, against rebates or drawbacks on wheat—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Tristate Grain Growers' Convention, at Fargo, N. Dak., favoring the Adams bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Tristate Grain Growers' Convention, at Fargo, N. Dak., against change in the oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Tristate Grain Growers' Convention, protesting against free seed wheat—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of J. M. Carney—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Resolution of citizens of Polk and Norman counties, protesting against restoration of the army beer saloon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Tristate Grain and Stock Growers' Association, protesting against importation of seed wheat—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the Tristate Grain and Stock Growers' Association, urging an appropriation for advancement of the farming interest—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolution of the Tristate Grain Association, against changing the oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SULLIVAN: Petition of the Denver (Colo.) Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, against reduction of tariff on sugar from the Philippines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WEBB: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Rachel Milhorn—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Alfred T. Rely, of Iola, Ill.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, January 28, 1905.

Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, the Chaplain of the Senate, offered the following prayer:

Let us now praise famous men. The Lord hath wrought great glory by them, through His great power from the beginning.

Men renowned for their power, giving counsel by their understanding, leaders of the people by their counsel and by their knowledge of learning meet for the people—wise and eloquent in their instructions.

All these were honored in their generations and were the glory of their times. The people will tell of their wisdom and the congregation will show forth their praise.

Father, we ask Thee to keep green and fresh the memories of such fathers in the past, of those whom we have seen with our eyes and have heard with our ears, that in all coming time such men's lives may live among the children and the children's children.

Teach us to-day, teach all this people, that Thou art pleased to do Thy work by the agency of Thy children who enter into Thy service and go about a Father's business. Show us how

they can be strong with Thy strength, wise in Thy wisdom, and interpret Thy law.

Keep green and fresh for us the memory of him whom we do not see here, but whom we loved to see; whom we do not hear, but whom we remember, that this Senate, that the people of this country, may be loyal as he to friends, to Senate, to country, and to the world. It is not in vain for us that Thou hast sent forth such children to interpret Thy purpose and to carry out Thy law.

First and last and always show us that Thy law may be our law, that Thy kingdom may come, and that we are to enter into Thy service, that it may come the sooner. We ask it in Christ Jesus.

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is done in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. LODGE, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Journal will stand approved, if there be no objection. It is approved.

PROTECTION OF TREASURY VAULTS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a bill appropriating \$60,000 to install and maintain electric burglar-alarm devices in connection with vaults and safes in buildings under his control; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Oldtown, Md., v. The United States; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of the Trustees of the Diocese of East Carolina of the Protestant Episcopal Church v. The United States; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut presented the credentials of Morgan G. Bulkeley, chosen by the legislature of the State of Connecticut a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1905; which were read and ordered to be filed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PROCTOR presented the petition of M. L. Ellis and sundry other citizens of Poultney, Vt., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Indian Territory when admitted to statehood; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the State executive committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Vermont, remonstrating against the repeal of the present anticean law; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GAMBLE presented petitions of A. D. Goddard and sundry other citizens of Hot Springs, S. Dak., and a petition of the congregation of the Congregational Church of Mission Hill, S. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, and also to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the Territory of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory when admitted to statehood; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of Local Union No. 153, Cigar Makers' International Union of America, of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., remonstrating against any reduction of the duty on tobacco and cigars imported from the Philippine Islands; which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

He also presented a petition of the National Association of Retail Druggists of Brookings, S. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation to amend the patent laws relating to medicinal preparations; which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a memorial of the Tri-State Grain and Stock Growers' Association of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation pro-

viding for drawbacks or rebates on Canadian wheat; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a memorial of the Tri-State Grain and Stock Growers' Association of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the importation of seed wheat from Canada free of duty; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of James River Lodge, No. 673, Brotherhood of Locomotive Trainmen, of Aberdeen, S. Dak., praying for the passage of the so-called "employers' liability bill;" which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the Tri-State Grain and Stock Growers' Association of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, remonstrating against any change or modification of the present oleomargarine law; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Tri-State Grain and Stock Growers' Association of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for national inspection of all grains; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Peterboro, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the opening and improvement of Massachusetts and Boundary avenues NW., in the city of Washington; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Exeter, N. H., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Seabrook, N. H., praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition of the Business Men's League of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for untaxed denaturalized alcohol for industrial purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DIETRICH presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Wymore, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all public buildings, grounds, and ships; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, praying for the ratification of international arbitration treaties; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the petition of Mary A. Smith, of Beach, Ind. T., and a petition of sundry citizens of Briartown and Torum, Ind. T., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians in the Indian Territory when admitted to statehood; which were ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 15866) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Hopkins;

A bill (H. R. 15865) granting an increase of pension to William H. McClellan;

A bill (H. R. 15848) granting an increase of pension to John Reninger;

A bill (H. R. 15886) granting an increase of pension to William S. Radcliffe;

A bill (H. R. 15769) granting an increase of pension to Henry Peoples;

A bill (H. R. 15729) granting an increase of pension to Phaon Hartman;

A bill (H. R. 14406) granting a pension to Paul W. Thomson;

A bill (H. R. 15645) granting an increase of pension to Samuel B. Clark;

A bill (H. R. 15657) granting an increase of pension to William Tawney;

A bill (H. R. 15730) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Shireman; and

A bill (H. R. 16149) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Moore.

Mr. McCUMBER. I am directed by the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 14560) granting an increase of pension to Asbury W. Hamilton, to submit an adverse report thereon, and I ask that it be indefinitely postponed, the beneficiary of the bill having died since it passed the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 15869) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin H. Scrivens;

A bill (H. R. 15857) granting an increase of pension to David Galbreath;

A bill (H. R. 15431) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Pinney;

A bill (H. R. 14680) granting an increase of pension to Monroe Chapin;

A bill (H. R. 14600) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Woods;

A bill (H. R. 14495) granting an increase of pension to Jackson Adams;

A bill (H. R. 15728) granting an increase of pension to Waldron C. Townsend;

A bill (H. R. 14798) granting an increase of pension to Lusern Allen;

A bill (H. R. 15489) granting an increase of pension to Oliver H. Martin;

A bill (H. R. 13969) granting an increase of pension to Dora Smith;

A bill (H. R. 13887) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Steffes;

A bill (H. R. 15019) granting an increase of pension to John H. Elston;

A bill (H. R. 13877) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Lilje;

A bill (H. R. 15324) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Winger;

A bill (H. R. 14695) granting an increase of pension to Francis D. Lewis;

A bill (H. R. 15406) granting an increase of pension to George W. Carpenter; and

A bill (H. R. 15520) granting an increase of pension to William P. Dunnington.

Mr. McCUMBER (for Mr. FOSTER of Washington), from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 14219) granting an increase of pension to Earl J. Lamson;

A bill (H. R. 15719) granting an increase of pension to Harriet N. Jones;

A bill (H. R. 15079) granting an increase of pension to Constantine J. McLaughlin; and

A bill (H. R. 15415) granting an increase of pension to Jonas H. Upton.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5952) establishing an additional recording district in Indian Territory, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6864) for the establishment of an additional recording district in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GAMBLE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6126) to authorize the issue of patents of lands embraced in Indian allotments in South Dakota, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 2854) to provide for a final settlement with the Clatsop tribe of Indians, of Oregon, for lands ceded by said Indians to the United States in a certain agreement between said parties, dated August 7, 1851; and

A bill (S. 2853) to provide for a final settlement with the Tillamook tribe of Indians, of Oregon, for lands ceded by said Indians to the United States in a certain agreement between said parties, dated August 7, 1851.

Mr. ALGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 15863) granting an increase of pension to Mark Wilde;

A bill (H. R. 15775) granting an increase of pension to Daniel W. Smith;

A bill (H. R. 15776) granting an increase of pension to Harrison Ball;

A bill (H. R. 15669) granting an increase of pension to Matthew C. Danforth;

A bill (H. R. 15466) granting an increase of pension to Isaac B. Snively;

A bill (H. R. 15169) granting an increase of pension to Loretta V. Biggs; and

A bill (H. R. 15411) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Garretson.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 15011) to open to homestead settlement and entry the relinquished and undisposed-of portions of the Round Valley Indian Reservation, in the State of California, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. STEWART. I ask that Senate bill 5654, now on the Calendar, be indefinitely postponed, and that the bill just reported by me be given its place on the Calendar. The two bills are identical.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill (S. 5654) to open to homestead settlement and entry the relinquished and undisposed-of portions of Round Valley Indian Reservation, in the State of California, and for other purposes, will be indefinitely postponed, and the House bill just reported will be given its place on the Calendar, there being no objection.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 6934) granting a pension to Andrew J. Harlan; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6935) to establish a United States court and recording district at the town of Okemah, Ind. T.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. CLAY (by request) introduced a bill (S. 6936) establishing a United States court and recording district at Duncan, Ind. T., and conforming other districts therewith; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. DIETRICH introduced a bill (S. 6937) to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Valdez to Eagle City, in the district of Alaska, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced a bill (S. 6938) granting an increase of pension to Patrick W. Kennedy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced a bill (S. 6939) granting an increase of pension to John Coburn; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENTS TO INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. COCKRELL submitted an amendment providing for the adjudication by the Court of Claims of the claim of Charles F. Winton and his associates for services rendered to the Mississippi Choctaws, and so forth, intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LONG submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$155,976.88 for payment to the Kansas or Kaw Indians in settlement of their claims against the United States, as established by the award of the Kaw Commission, under the provisions of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, and so forth, intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment directing the Secretary of the Interior to place upon the rolls of the Seminole tribe of Indians the names of all Seminole children who have not heretofore received allotments and cause to be allotted to each of such children from the surplus lands of said tribe an amount equal to the allotments heretofore made to other Seminoles, and so forth, intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MEAT SUPPLY FOR ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. PROCTOR submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate, as near as may be, what amount of fresh meats have been furnished for the use of the army in the Philippine Islands during the years 1903 and 1904; the source of said supply, the cost thereof, and if any reason exists why such supplies of meats should not be drawn from the United States.

PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. STEWART submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be, and it is hereby, given leave to have printed hearings held by the committee and such other printing as may be required for the transaction of business before said committee.

AMERICAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE AT PARIS.

On motion of Mr. FRYE it was

Ordered, That there be reprinted for the use of the Senate 1,000 copies of Senate Document No. 398, Fifty-sixth Congress, relating to the American National Institute at Paris.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE SENATOR HOAR.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, before sending the resolutions to the desk, I wish to state, as I have been asked to do, that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER], who was very anxious to be here to-day and to speak to the resolutions, and whose long friendship with Mr. HOAR is well known to the Senate, is unfortunately prevented suddenly by illness from coming; he is unable to leave his house. I now send the resolutions to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts submits resolutions, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR, late a Senator from the State of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay proper tribute to his high character and distinguished public services.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senate agree to the resolutions?

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, duty and desire alike command that I should speak of Mr. HOAR, to whose memory we consecrate this day, as a distinguished statesman, an historic figure, and a representative man of a remarkable and an eventful time. But for me to speak in this place in such fashion is most difficult.

Cursus levis loquuntur; ingentes stupent.

I trust that the Senate, remembering this, will accord to my shortcomings the indulgence which I am only too well aware I shall greatly need.

Men distinguished above their fellows, who have won a place in history, may be of interest and importance to posterity as individuals or as representatives of their time, or in both capacities. Hobbes and Descartes, for instance, are chiefly if not wholly interesting for what they themselves were and for their contributions to human thought which might conceivably have been made at any epoch. On the other hand, Pepys and St. Simon, substantially contemporary with the two philosophers, are primarily of interest and importance as representative men, embodiments and exponents of the life and thought of their time. Benjamin Franklin, to take a later example, was not only deeply interesting as an individual, but he seemed to embody in himself the tendencies of thought and the entire meaning and attitude of the eighteenth century in its broadest significance. Mr. HOAR belongs to the class which is illustrated in such a high degree by Franklin, for he has won and will hold his place in history not only by what he was and what he did, but because he was a very representative man in a period fruitful in great events and conspicuous for the consolidation of the United States—the greatest single fact of the last century, measured by its political and economic effect upon the fortunes of mankind and upon the history of the world.

To appreciate properly and understand intelligently any man who has made substantial achievement in art or letters, in philosophy or science, in war or politics, and who has also lived to the full the life of his time, we must turn first to those conditions over which he himself had no control. In his inheritances, in the time and place of birth, in the influences and the atmosphere of childhood and youth we can often find the key to the mystery which every human existence presents and obtain a larger explanation of the meaning of the character and career before us than the man's own life and deeds will disclose.

This is especially true of Mr. HOAR, for his race and descent, his time and place of birth are full of significance if we would rightly understand one who was at once a remarkable and a highly representative man. He came of a purely English stock. His family in England were people of consideration and substance, possessing both education and established position before America was discovered. Belonging in the seventeenth century to that class of prosperous merchants and tradesmen, of country gentlemen and farmers which gave to England Cromwell and Hampden, Eliot and Pym, they were Puritans in religion and in politics supporters of the Parliament and opponents of the King. Charles Hoar, sheriff of Gloucester and enrolled in the record of the city government as "Generosus" or "gentleman," died in 1638. Two years later his widow, Joanna Hoar, with five of her children, emigrated to New England. One of the sons,

Leonard Hoar, chosen by his father to go to Oxford and become a minister, entered Harvard College, then just founded, and graduated there in 1650. He soon after returned to England, where he was presented to a living under the Protectorate. He married Bridget, the daughter of John Lisle, commonly called Lord Lisle, one of the regicides assassinated later at Lausanne, where he had taken refuge, by royal emissaries after the King had come to his own again. John Lisle's wife, the Lady Alicia, died on the scaffold in 1685, the most famous and pathetic victim in the tragedy of Jeffreys' "Bloody Assize." Her son-in-law, Leonard Hoar, ejected from his living under the Act of Uniformity, studied medicine, and returning to New England ten years later became in 1672 president of Harvard College and died in 1675.

Senator HOAR was descended from an elder brother of the president of Harvard, John Hoar, evidently a man of as strong character and marked abilities as the rest of his family. The old records contain more than one account of his clashing with the intolerant and vigorous theocracy which governed Massachusetts, and of the fines and imprisonments which he endured; but he never seems either to have lost the respect of the community or to have checked his speech. We get a bright glimpse of him in 1690, when Sewall says in his diary on November 8 of that year:

Jno. Hoar comes into the lobby and says he comes from the Lord, by the Lord, to speak for the Lord; complains that sins as bad as Sodom's found here.

In every generation following we find men of the same marked character who were graduates of Harvard, active citizens, successful in their callings, taking a full share of public duties and in the life of their times. Senator HOAR's great grandfather, who had served in the old French war, and his grandfather were both in the fight at Concord Bridge. His father, Samuel Hoar, was one of the most distinguished lawyers in Massachusetts. He served in both branches of the State legislature, and was a Member of Congress. Honored throughout the State, his most conspicuous action was his journey to Charleston to defend certain negro sailors, and from that city, where his life was in danger, he was expelled because he desired to give his legal services to protect men of another and an enslaved race.

On his mother's side Senator HOAR was a descendant of the John Sherman who landed in Massachusetts in 1630 and became the progenitor of a family which has been extraordinarily prolific in men of high ability and distinction. In the century just closed this family gave to the country and to history one of our most brilliant soldiers, one of our most eminent statesmen and financiers, and through the female line the great lawyer and orator, Mr. Evarts, and E. Rockwood Hoar, distinguished alike as judge, as Member of Congress, and as Attorney-General of the United States. In the eighteenth century we owe to the same blood and name one of the most conspicuous of the great men who made the Revolution and founded the United States, Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence, signer of the articles of Confederation, signer of the Constitution, first Senator from Connecticut, and grandfather of Mr. HOAR, as he was also of Mr. Evarts. I have touched upon this genealogy more, perhaps, than is usual upon such occasions, not only because it is remarkable, but because it seems to me full of light and meaning in connection with those who, in the years just past, had the right to claim it for their own. We see these people, when American history begins, identified with the cause of constitutional freedom and engaged in resistance to what they deemed tyranny in church and state. They became exiles for their faith, and the blood of the victims of Stuart revenge is sprinkled on their garments. They venture their lives again at the outbreak of our own Revolution. They take a continuous part in public affairs. They feel it to be their business to help the desolate and oppressed, from John Hoar sheltering and succoring the Christian Indians, in the dark and bloody days of King Philip's war, to Samuel Hoar, going forth into the midst of a bitterly hostile community to defend the helpless negroes. The tradition of sound learning, the profound belief in the highest education, illustrated by Leonard Hoar in the seventeenth century, are never lost or weakened in the succeeding generations. Through all their history runs unchanged the deep sense of public responsibility, of patriotism, and of devotion to high ideals of conduct. The stage upon which they played their several parts might be large or small, but the light which guided them was always the same. They were Puritans of the Puritans. As the centuries passed, the Puritan was modified in many ways, but the elemental qualities of the powerful men who had crushed crown and mitre in a common ruin, altered the course of English history, and founded a new state in a new world, remained unchanged.

So parented and so descended, Mr. HOAR inherited certain deep-rooted conceptions of duty, of character, and of the conduct of life which were as much a part of his being as the color of his eyes or the shape of his hand. Where and when was he born to this noble heritage? We must ask and answer this question, for there is a world of suggestion in the place and time of a man's birth when that man has come to have a meaning and an importance to his own generation as well as to those which succeed it in the slow procession of the years.

Concord, proclaimed by Webster as one of the glories of Massachusetts which no untoward fate could wrest from her, was the place of his birth. About the quiet village were gathered all the austere traditions of the colonial time. It had witnessed the hardships of the early settlers, it had shared and shuddered in the horrors of Indian wars, it had seen the slow and patient conquest of the wilderness. There within its boundaries had blazed high a great event; catching the eyes of a careless world which little dreamed how far the fire then lighted would spread. Along its main road, overarched by elms, the soldiers of England marched that pleasant April morning. There is the bridge where the farmers returned the British fire and advanced. There is the tomb of the two British soldiers who fell in the skirmish, and whose grave marks the spot where the power of England on the North American Continent first began to ebb. Truly there is no need of shafts of stone or statues of bronze, for the whole place is a monument to the deeds which there were done. The very atmosphere is redolent of great memories; the gentle ripple of the placid river, the low voice of the wind among the trees, all murmur the story of patriotism and teach devotion to the nation, which, from "the bridge that arched the flood," set forth upon its onward march.

And then just as Mr. HOAR began to know his birthplace, the town entered upon a new phase which was to give it a place in literature and in the development of modern thought as eminent as that which it had already gained in the history of the country. Emerson made Concord his home in 1835, Hawthorne came there to live seven years later, and Thoreau, a native of the town, was growing to manhood in those same years. To Mr. HOAR's inheritance of public service, of devotion to duty, and of lofty ideals of conduct, to the family influences which surrounded him and which all pointed to work and achievement as the purpose and rewards of life, were added those of the place where he lived, the famous little town which drew from the past lessons of pride and love of country and offered in the present examples of lives given to literature and philosophy, to the study of nature, and to the hopes and destiny of man here and hereafter.

Thus highly gifted in his ancestry, in his family, and in his traditions, as well as in the place and the community in which he was to pass the formative years of boyhood and youth, Mr. HOAR was equally fortunate in the time of his birth, which often means so much in the making of a character and career. He was born on the 29th of August, 1826. Superficially it was one of the most uninteresting periods in the history of western civilization; dominated in Europe by small men, mean in its hopes, low in its ambitions. But beneath the surface vast forces were germinating and gathering, which in their development were to affect profoundly both Europe and America.

The great movement which, beginning with the revolt of the American colonies, had wrought the French Revolution, convulsed Europe, and made Napoleon possible, had spent itself and sunk into exhaustion at Waterloo. The reaction reigned supreme. It was the age of the Metternichs and Castlereaghs, of the Eldons and Liverpools, of Spanish and Neapolitan Bourbons. With a stupidity equaled only by their confidence and insensibility these men and others like them sought to establish again the old tyrannies and believed that they could restore a dead system and revive a vanished society. They utterly failed to grasp the fact that where the red-hot plowshares of the French Revolution had passed the old crops could never flourish again. The White Terror swept over France, and a little later the Duc Decazes, the only man who understood the situation, was driven from power because he tried to establish the conditions upon which alone the Bourbon monarchy could hope to survive. The Holy Alliance was formed to uphold autocracy and crush out the aspirations of any people who sought to obtain the simplest rights and the most moderate freedom. To us Webster's denunciation of the Holy Alliance sounds like an academic exercise, designed simply to display the orator's power, but to the men of that day it had a most real and immediate meaning. The quiet which Russia and Austria called peace reigned over much wider regions than Warsaw. England cringed and burned incense before the bewigged and padded effigy known as "George the Fourth." France did the bidding of the dullest and most unforgetting of the Bourbons. Anyone who ventured to criticise any existing arrangement was held up to scorn and

hatred as an enemy of society, driven into exile like Byron and Shelley, or cast into prison like Leigh Hunt.

But the great forces which had caused both the American and French revolutions were not dead. They were only gathering strength for a renewed movement and the first voices of authority which broke the deadly quiet came from England and the United States. When the Holy Alliance stretched out its hand to thrust back the Spanish colonies into bondage Canning declared that he would call in the "New World to redress the balance of the Old," and Monroe announced that in that New World there should be no further European colonization and no extension of the monarchical principle. Greece rose against the Turks, and lovers of liberty everywhere went to her aid, for even the Holy Alliance did not dare to make the Sultan a partner in a combination which professed to be the defender of Christianity as well as of despotic government.

When Mr. HOAR was born the Greek revolution was afoot, the first stirrings of the oppressed and divided nationalities had begun, the liberal movement was again lifting its head and preparing to confront the entrenched, uncompromising forces of the reaction. When he was four years old Concord heard of the fighting in the Paris streets during the three days of July and of the fall of the Bourbon monarchy. When he was six years old the passage of the reform bill brought to England a peaceful revolution instead of one in arms, and crumbled into dust the system of Castlereagh and Liverpool and Wellington.

The change and movement thus manifested were not confined to politics. As Mr. HOAR went back and forth to school in the Concord Academy the new forces were spreading into every field of thought and action. Revolt against conventions in art and literature and against existing arrangements of society was as ardent as that against political oppression, while creeds and dogmas were called in question as unsparingly as the right of the few to govern the many. In England one vested abuse after another was swept away by the Reform Parliament. It was discovered that Shelley and Byron, the outlaws of twenty years before, were among the greatest of England's poets. Dickens startled the world and won thousands of readers by bringing into his novels whole classes of human beings unknown to polite fiction since the days of Fielding and by plunging into the streets of London to find among the poor, the downtrodden, and the criminal characters, which he made immortal. Carlyle was crying out against venerated shams in his fierce satire on the Philosophy of Clothes. Macaulay was vindicating the men of the great rebellion to a generation which had been brought up to believe that the Puritans were little better than cutthroats, and Oliver Cromwell a common military usurper. The English establishment was shaken by the Oxford movement, which carried Newman to Rome, drove others to the extreme of scepticism, and breathed life into the torpid church, sending its ministers out into the world of men as missionaries and social reformers.

In France, after the days of July, the romantic movement took full possession of literature and the Shakespeare whom Voltaire rejected became to the new school the head of the corner. The sacred Alexandrine of the days of Louis XIV gave way to varied measures which found their inspiration in the poets of the Renaissance. The plays of Hugo and Dumas drove the classical drama from the stage; the verse of De Musset, the marvellous novels of Balzac were making a new era in the literature of France.

Italy, alive with conspiracies, was stirring from one end to the other with aspirations for national unity and with resistance to the tyranny of Neapolitan Bourbons and Austrian Hapsburgs. Hungary was moving restlessly; Poland was struggling vainly with her fetters. Plans, too, for social regeneration were filling the minds of men. St. Simon's works had come into fashion. It was the age of Fourier and Proudhon, of Bentham and Comte.

Such were the voices and such the influences which then came across the Atlantic, very powerful and very impressive to the young men of that day, especially to those who were beginning to reflect highly and seriously upon the meaning of life. And all about them in America the same portents were visible. Everything was questioned. Men dreamed dreams and saw visions. There is a broad, an impassable gulf between the deep and beautiful thought, the mysticism and the transcendentalism of Emerson and the wild vagaries of Miller and the Second Adventists or the crude vulgarity of Joseph Smith, yet were they all manifestations of the religious cravings which had succeeded the frigid skepticism of the eighteenth century and the dull torpor of the period of reaction. So, too, Brook Farm and the Oneida Community were widely different attempts to put into practice some of the schemes of social regeneration then swarming in the im-

agination of men. Literature was uplifting itself to successes never yet reached in the New World. It was the period of Poe and Hawthorne, of Longfellow and Lowell, of Holmes and Whitier. Bancroft and Prescott were already at work; Motley was beginning his career with romantic novels. And then behind all this literature, all these social experiments, all these efforts to pierce the mystery of man's existence, was slowly rising the agitation against slavery, a dread reality destined to take possession of the country's history.

These influences, these voices were everywhere when Mr. HOAR, a vigorous, clever, thoughtful boy of sixteen, left his school at Concord and entered Harvard College in 1842. Brook Farm had been started in the previous year; the next was to witness Miller's millennium; he was half way through college when Joseph Smith was killed at Nauvoo. In his third year the long battle which John Quincy Adams had waged for nearly a decade in behalf of the right of petition and against the slave power, and which had stirred to its depths the conscience of New England, culminated in the old man's famous victory by the repeal of the "gag rule."

As Mr. HOAR drew to manhood the air was full of revolt and questioning in thought, in literature, in religion, in society, and in politics. The dominant note was faith in humanity and in the perfectibility of man. Break up impeding, stifling customs, strike down vested abuses, set men free to think, to write, to work, to vote as they chose and all would be well. To Mr. HOAR, with his strong inheritances, with the powerful influences of his family and home, the spirit of the time came with an irresistible appeal. It was impossible to him to be deaf to its voice or to shut his ears to the poignant cry against oppression which sounded through the world of Europe and America with a fervor and pathos felt only in the great moments of human history. But he was the child of the Puritans. Their elemental qualities were in his blood and the Puritans joined to the highest idealism the practical attributes which had made them in the days of their glory the greatest soldiers and statesmen in Europe. Macaulay, in a well-known passage, says of Cromwell's soldiers that—

They moved to victory with the precision of machines, while burning with the wildest fanaticism of Crusaders.

Mr. HOAR by nature, by inheritance, by every influence of time and place, an idealist, had also the strong good sense, the practical shrewdness, and the reverence for law and precedent which were likewise part of his birthright. He passed through college with distinction, went to his brother's office for a year, to the Harvard Law School, and thence, in 1849, to Worcester, where he cast in his fortune with the young and growing city which ever after was to be his home. But his personal fortunes did not absorb him. He looked out on the world about him with an eager gaze. As he said in his old age,

Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive.

The profound conviction that every man had a public duty was strong within him. The spirit of the time was on him. He would fain do his share. When the liberal movement culminated in Europe in 1848 he was deeply stirred. When, a little later, Kossuth came to the United States the impression then made upon him by the cause and the eloquence of the great Hungarian sank into his heart and was never effaced. He, too, meant to do his part, however humble, in the work of his time. He did not content himself with barren sympathy for the oppressed beyond the seas nor did he give himself to any of the vague schemes then prevalent for the regeneration of society. He turned to the question nearest at hand, to the work of redressing what he believed the wrong and the sin of his native land—human slavery. He did not join the abolitionists, but set himself to fight slavery in the effective manner which finally brought its downfall—by organized political effort within the precincts of the Constitution and the laws.

Mr. HOAR had been bred a Whig. His first vote in 1847 was for a Whig governor, and Daniel Webster was the close friend of his father and brother. He had been brought up on Webster's reply to Hayne, and as a college student he had heard him deliver the second Bunker Hill oration. In that day the young Whigs of Massachusetts looked to Webster with an adoring admiration. They—

Followed him, honored him,
Lived in his mild and magnificent eye,
Learned his great language, caught his clear accents,
Made him their pattern to live and to die.

But the great command of conscience to Mr. HOAR was to resist slavery and the test of his faith was at hand. He was to break from the dominant party of the State. Webster was to become to him in very truth "The Lost Leader." He was to join with those who called the great Senator "Ichabod," and

not until he himself was old was he to revert to his young admiration of that splendid intellect and that unrivalled eloquence. But when the ordeal came there was no shrinking. Charles Allen, of Worcester, amid derisive shouts, announced at Philadelphia, after the nomination of General Taylor, that the Whig party was dissolved, and Mr. HOAR went with him. After the delegates had returned to Massachusetts Mr. HOAR rendered his first political service by addressing and mailing a circular drawn by his elder brother, E. Rockwood Hoar, which invited the anti-slavery Whigs to meet at Worcester and take steps to oppose the election of either General Taylor or of General Cass, the Democratic candidate. The convention was held in Worcester on June 28, became the Free Soil party, and gave their support to Van Buren. The result of the movement nationally was to defeat the Democrats in New York, as the Liberty party had turned the scales against Clay four years before. In Massachusetts the Worcester convention marked the appearance of a group of young men who were to form a new school of statesmen, and who were destined to control Massachusetts and to play a leading part in guiding the fortunes of the nation for forty years to come.

The Federalists, who had formed and organized the Government of the United States and who were essentially constructive statesmen of great power, had followed the men of the Revolution, and in turn had been succeeded by the Whigs. Under the lead of Webster and Choate, of Everett and Winthrop, and others hardly less distinguished, the Whigs controlled Massachusetts for a generation. They never had seemed stronger, despite Webster's personal discontent, than on the eve of Taylor's election. But it was to be their last triumph. The men, mostly young, who gathered at Worcester were to displace them and themselves take and hold power for nearly forty years. There at Worcester, with Samuel Hoar, one of the pioneers of earlier days, presiding, were assembled the men of the future. Charles Sumner, Charles Francis Adams, Henry Wilson, E. R. Hoar, Charles Allen, and Richard H. Dana spoke to the convention, while Palfrey the historian, John A. Andrew, then a young, unknown lawyer, and Anson Burlingame, although not present, joined with and supported them. These were not only new men, but they represented a new political school. The Whigs, inheriting the Federalist doctrines of liberal construction, were essentially an economic party, devoted to the industrial and material development of the country. The men who supplanted them were primarily and above all human-rights statesmen, as befitted the time. To them the rights of humanity came first and all economic questions second. With these men and with this school Mr. HOAR united himself heart and soul, swayed by the sternest and strongest convictions, for which no sacrifice was too great, no labors too hard. He was perhaps the youngest of the men destined to high distinction who met in Worcester in 1848; he was certainly the last great survivor of this remarkable group in the largest fields of national statesmanship.

Thus was the beginning made. The next step was an unexpected one. There was a Free Soil meeting in Worcester in 1850. Charles Allen, who was to speak, was late, and a cry went up from the impatient audience of "HOAR!" "HOAR!" Neither father nor brother was present, so Mr. HOAR took the platform, and speaking from the fullness of his heart and with the fervor of his cause, won a success which put him in demand for meetings throughout the county. The following year he was made chairman of the Free Soil county committee, proved himself a most efficient organizer, and carried all but six of the fifty-two towns in the county. Then, greatly to his surprise, he was nominated for the legislature. He accepted, was elected, became the leader of the Free Soilers in the House, and distinguished himself there by his advocacy of the factory acts limiting the hours of labor, in which Massachusetts was the pioneer. He retired at the end of the year for which he had been chosen. In 1857 he was nominated, again unexpectedly, to the State senate, was elected, served one year with marked distinction, and then retired, as he had from the House. He had, indeed, no desire for office. On coming to Worcester he had been offered a partnership by Emory Washburn, soon after governor of the State, and later a professor in the Harvard Law School. This connection brought him at once into one of the largest practices in the county, and his partner's election to the governorship, which soon followed, gave him entire responsibility for the business of the firm. He was not only very busy, but he was devoted to his profession, for he possessed legal abilities of the highest order. Yet he was never too busy to give his services freely to the great cause of human rights, which he had so much at heart. He labored unceasingly in his resistance to slavery and in building up the Republican party, which during that time was fast rising into power, both in State and nation.

It is impossible to follow him through those eventful years

when freedom and slavery clinched in a death struggle far out in Kansas and the black clouds of civil war were gathering darkly on the horizon. But there are two incidents of that period which illustrate Mr. HOAR's character so strongly that they can not be passed over. In 1854 the Know-nothing movement broke out with all the force of a tropical hurricane. To men painfully struggling to bring a great cause to judgment against the resistance of the old and dominant parties it offered many temptations. The new party was overwhelming in its strength; it evidently could not last indefinitely; it was sound on the slavery question, and it promised to act as a powerful solvent and disintegrate the old organizations which every Free Soiler rightly thought was vital to their own success. But Mr. HOAR, unmoved by the storm, believing in freedom of conscience as he believed in political freedom, set himself in stern opposition to a party which rested on the principle of discrimination and ostracism against all men of a certain race or of a given creed. No public clamor then or ever was able to sway him from those ideals of faith and conduct which were the guiding stars of his life.

The other incident was widely different and even more characteristic. If there was one thing more hateful to Mr. HOAR than another in those days it was the return of runaway slaves to the South by the authorities of Northern States. Massachusetts was the scene of some of the worst examples of this bad business, and the wrath of the people was deeply stirred. In 1854 a deputy marshal connected with the work of slave catching arrived in Worcester. His presence became known, and an angry mob, utterly uncontrollable by the little police force of the town, gathered about the hotel. The man was in imminent danger and stricken with terror. No one loathed a slave catcher more than Mr. HOAR, but the idealist gave way to the lover of law and ordered liberty. Mr. HOAR went out and addressed the crowd, then gave his arm to the terrified man, walked with him down the street, surrounded by a few friends, and so got him to the station and out of the town, bruised by blows but alive and in safety.

So the years of that memorable time went by. Mr. HOAR worked diligently in his profession, rising to the front rank of the bar and laboring in season and out of season in support of the Republican party and of the Administration of Lincoln when the civil war came. He had neither thought nor desire for public life or public office. He wished to succeed in his profession, to live quietly at home among his books, and he cherished the modest ambition of one day becoming a judge of the supreme court of the State. But it was ordered otherwise. In 1868 Mr. HOAR went to Europe, worn out by hard work at his profession. There were at the moment many candidates for the nomination for Congress in the Worcester district, and most of them were strong and able men. In this condition of affairs Mr. HOAR consented to let some of his friends bring his name forward, and then took his departure for Europe. Travel and rest brought back his health and he returned home eager for his profession, regretting that he had allowed his name to be suggested as that of a candidate for any position, only to find himself nominated for Congress on the first ballot taken in the convention. So his life in Washington began, with no desire or expectation on his part of a service of more than one or two terms. At the end of his second term he announced his intention of withdrawing and was persuaded to reconsider it. The fourth time he was obliged again to withdraw a refusal to run because it was a year of peril to the party. The next time the refusal was final and his successor was nominated and elected.

His eight years in the House were crowded with work. He began with a very modest estimate of his own capacities, but his power of eloquent speech and his knowledge and ability as a lawyer soon brought him forward. When S. S. Cox sneered at him one day, saying "Massachusetts had not sent her Hector to the field," and Mr. HOAR replied that there was no need to send Hector to meet Thersites, the House recognized a quick and biting wit, of which it was well to beware.

When Mr. HOAR entered the House Congress was engaged in completing the work which by the war and the emancipation of the slaves had marked the triumph of that mighty struggle for human freedom to which he had given his youth and early manhood. He was therefore absorbed in the questions raised by the reconstruction policy, which involved the future of the race he had hoped to free, and he labored especially in the interests of that race for the establishment of national education, which, after years of effort constantly renewed, ultimately failed of accomplishment. But the civil war, besides its great triumphs of a Union preserved and a race set free, had left also the inevitable legacy of such convulsions, great social and political demoralization in all parts of the country and in all phases of public and private life. Political patronage ran riot among the offices and made Mr. HOAR one of the

most ardent, as he was one of the earliest and most effective, of civil-service reformers. Unhappily, however, the poison of the time penetrated much higher in the body politic than the small routine offices so sorely misused under the "spoils system." It was an era when Cabinet officers and party leaders were touched and smirched and when one Congressional investigation followed hard upon another. Mr. HOAR's keenness as a lawyer, his power as a cross-examiner, and his fearless and indignant honesty caused the House to turn to him for this work of punishment and purification, which was as painful as it was necessary. He was a member of the committee to investigate the Freedmen's Bureau, and took part in the report which exonerated General Howard. He was one of the House managers in the Belknap trial and the leading member of the committee which investigated the Union Pacific Railroad and the scandals of the *Crédit Mobilier*.

But his greatest and most distinguished service came to him just as his career in the House was drawing to a close. The demoralization of the war, the working out of reconstruction, the abnormal conditions which war and reconstruction together had produced, culminated in 1876 in a disputed Presidential election. Into the events of that agitated winter it is needless and impossible to enter. The situation was in the highest degree perilous and everyone recognized that a grave crisis had arisen in the history of the Republic. Finally an electoral tribunal was established which settled the controversy and removed the danger. Upon that tribunal Mr. HOAR was placed by a Democratic Speaker as one of the representatives of the House, and this appointment alone was sufficient to fix his place as one of the political leaders of the country. With this great and responsible task accomplished, his career in the House drew to a close. Yet even while he was thus engaged a new and larger service came to him by his election to the Senate. He was then, as when he entered the House, without desire for public office. He still longed to return to his library and his profession and allow the pleasures and honors as well as the trials of public life to pass by. But again it was not to be. There was at that time a strong and deep-rooted opposition to the dominance of General Butler in the politics of Massachusetts, and this opposition, determined to have a Senator in full sympathy with them, took up Mr. HOAR as their candidate and, without effort or even desire on his part, elected him.

So he passed from the House to the Senate. He entered the Senate a leader, and a leader he remained to the end, ever growing in strength and influence, ever filling a larger place, until he was recognized everywhere as one of the first of American statesmen, until his words were listened to by all his countrymen, until there gathered about him the warm light of history and men saw when he rose in debate—

The past of the nation in battle there.

Neither time nor the occasion permits me to trace in fitting detail that long and fine career in the Senate. Mr. HOAR was a great Senator. He brought to his service an intense patriotism, a trained intellect, wide learning, a profound knowledge of law and history, an unsullied character, and noble abilities. All these gifts he expended without measure or stint in his country's service. His industry was extraordinary and unceasing. Whatever he spared in life, he never spared himself in the performance of his public duty. The laws settling the Presidential succession, providing for the count of the electoral vote, for the final repeal of the tenure-of-office act, for a uniform system of bankruptcy, are among the more conspicuous monuments of his industry and energy and of his power as a constructive lawmaker and statesman. Nor did his activity cease with the work of the Senate. He took a large part in public discussion in every political campaign and in the politics of his own State. He was a delegate to four national conventions, a leading figure in all, and in 1880 he presided at Chicago with extraordinary power, tact, and success over the stormiest convention, with a single exception, known to our history.

In the Senate he was a great debater, quick in retort, with all the resources of his mind always at his command. Although he had no marked gifts of presence, voice, or delivery, he was none the less a master of brilliant and powerful speech. His style was noble and dignified, with a touch of the stateliness of the eighteenth century, rich in imagery and allusion, full of the apt quotations which an unerring taste, an iron memory, and the widest reading combined to furnish. When he was roused, when his imagination was fired, his feelings engaged, or his indignation awakened, he was capable of a passionate eloquence which touched every chord of emotion and left no one who listened to him unmoved. At these moments, whether he spoke on the floor of the Senate, in the presence of a great popular audience, or in the intimacy of private conversation, the words glowed, the sen-

tences marshaled themselves in stately sequence, and the idealism which was the dominant note of his life was heard sounding clear and strong above and beyond all pleas of interest or expediency.

So we come back to the light which shone upon his early years and which never failed him to the last. Mr. HOAR was born in the period of revolt. He joined the human-rights statesmen of that remarkable time. He shared in their labors; he saw the once unpopular cause rise up victorious through the stress and storm of battle; he beheld the visions of his youth change into realities and his country emerge triumphant from the awful ordeal of civil war. He came into public life in season to join in completing the work of the men who had given themselves up to the destruction of slavery and the preservation of the Union. But even then the mighty emotions of those terrible years were beginning to subside. The seas which had been running mountain high were going down, the tempestuous winds before which the ship of state had driven for long years were dropping and bid fair to come out from another quarter. The country was passing into a new political period. Questions involving the rights of men and the wrongs of humanity gave place throughout the world of western civilization to those of trade and commerce, of tariffs and currency and finance. The world returned to a period when the issues were economic, industrial, and commercial, and when the vast organizations of capital and labor opened up a new series of problems. In the United States, as the issues of the war faded into the distance and material prosperity was carried to heights undreamed of before, the nation turned inevitably from the completed conquest of its own continent to expansion beyond its borders, and to the assertion of a control and authority which were its due among the great powers of the earth. Many years before Mr. HOAR's death the change was complete, and he found himself a leader in the midst of a generation whose interests and whose conceptions differed widely from those to which his own life had been devoted. He took up the new questions with the same zeal and the same power which he had brought to the old. He made himself master of the tariff, aided thereto by his love of the great industrial community which he had seen grow up about him at Worcester, and whose success he attributed to the policy of protection. In the same way he studied, reflected upon, and discussed problems of banking and currency and the conflict of standards. But at bottom all these questions were alien to him. However thoroughly he mastered them, however wisely he dealt with them, they never touched his heart. His inheritance of sound sense, of practical intelligence, of reverence for precedent, rendered it easy for him to appreciate and understand the value and importance of matters involving industrial prosperity and the growth of trade; but the underlying idealism made these questions at the same time seem wholly inferior to the nobler aspirations upon which his youth was nurtured. An idealist he was born, and so he lived and died. Neither scepticism nor experience could chill the hopes or dim the visions of his young manhood. He was imbued with the profound and beautiful faith in humanity characteristic of that earlier time. He lived to find himself in an atmosphere where this faith was invaded by doubt and questioning.

How much that great movement, driven forward by faith in humanity and hope for its future, to which Mr. HOAR gave all that was best of his youth and manhood, accomplished, it is not easy to estimate. It is enough to say that the results were vast in their beneficence. But the wrongs and burdens which it swept away were known by the sharp experience of actual suffering only to the generations which had endured them. The succeeding generation had never felt the hardships and oppressions which had perished, but were keenly alive to all the evils which survived. Hence the inevitable tendency to doubt the worth of any great movement which has come, done its work, and gone, asserted itself; for there are no social or political panaceas, although mankind never ceases to look for them and expect them. To a period of enthusiasm, aspiration, and faith, resulting in great changes and in great benefits to humanity, a period of scepticism and reaction almost always succeeds. The work goes on, what has been accomplished is made sure, much good is done, but the spirit of the age alters.

The new generation inclined to the view of science and history that there were ineradicable differences between the races of men. They questioned the theory that opportunity was equivalent to capacity; they refused to believe that a people totally ignorant or to whom freedom and self-government were unknown could carry on successfully the complex machinery of constitutional and representative government which it had cost the English-speaking peoples centuries of effort and training to bring forth. To expect this seemed to the new time as unreasonable as to believe that an Ashantee

could regulate a watch because it was given to him or an Arruwihimi dwarf run a locomotive to anything but wreck because the lever was placed in his hands. Through all these shifting phases of thought and feeling Mr. HOAR remained unchanged, a man of '48, his idea's unaltered, his faith in the quick perfectibility of humanity unshaken, his hopes for the world of men still glowing with the warmth and light of eager youth. And when all is said, when science and scepticism and experience have spoken their last word, the ideals so cherished by him still stand as noble and inspiring as the faith upon which they rested was beautiful and complete. The man who steered his course by stars like these could never lose his reckoning or be at variance with the eternal verities which alone can lift us from the earth. His own experience, moreover, although mingled with disappointments, as is the common fate of man, could but confirm his faith and hope. He had dreamed dreams and seen visions in his youth, but he had beheld those dreams turn to reality and those visions come true in a manner rarely vouchsafed. He had seen the slave freed and the Union saved. He had shared with his countrymen in their marvelous onward march to prosperity and power. He had seen rise up from the revolt of 1848 a free and united Italy, a united Germany, a French Republic, a free Hungary. He would have been a cynic and a sceptic indeed if he had wavered in his early faith. And so his ideals and the triumphs they had won made him full of confidence and courage, even to the end. He, too, could say:

I find earth not gray, but rosy;
Heaven not grim, but fair of hue.
Do I stoop? I pluck a posy.
Do I stand and stare? All's blue.

This splendid optimism, this lofty faith in his country, this belief in humanity never failed. They were with him in his boyhood; they were still with him, radiant and vital, in the days when he lay dying in Worcester. It was all part of his philosophy of life, knit in the fibers of his being and pervading his most sacred beliefs. To him the man who could not recognize the limitations of life on earth was as complete a failure as the man who, knowing the limitations, sat down content among them. To him the man who knew the limitations but ever strove toward the perfection he could not reach was the victorious soul, the true servant of God. As Browning wrote in his old age, he, too, might have said that he was—

One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake.

He had an unusually fortunate and happy life. He was fortunate in the knowledge of great work done, happy in never knowing idleness or the distress of wondering painfully how to pass away the short time allowed to us here or the miserable craving for constant excitement so marked at the present moment. His vacations were filled as were his working hours. He traveled wisely and well and the Old World spoke to him as she only does to those who know her history. He was a lover of nature. He rejoiced in the beauties of hill and stream and forest, of sea and sky, and delighted to watch the flight of the eagle or listen to the note of the song birds in whose name he wrote the charming petition which brought them the protection of the law in Massachusetts.

He was a scholar in the wide, generous, unspecialized sense of an older and more leisurely age than this. His Greek and Latin went with him through life and the great poets and dramatists and historians of antiquity were his familiar friends. His knowledge of English literature was extraordinary, as extensive as it was minute and curious. His books were his companions, an unfailing resource, a pleasure never exhausted. To him history had unrolled her ample page, and as antiquarian and collector he had all the joys which come from research and from the gradual acquisition of those treasures which appeal to the literary, the historic, or the artistic sense.

Any man of well-balanced mind who is wedded to high ideals is sure to possess a great loyalty of soul. It is from such men that martyrs have been made, the true martyrs whose blood has been the seed of churches and across whose fallen bodies great causes have marched to triumph. But it is also from men of this stamp, whose minds are warped, that the fanatics, the unreasoning and mischievous extremists likewise come, those who at best only ring an alarm bell, and who usually are thoroughly harmful, not only to the especial cause they champion, but to all other good causes, which they entirely overlook. There is, therefore, no slight peril in the

temperament of the thorough-going idealist, unless it is balanced and controlled, as it was with Mr. HOAR, by sound sense and by an appreciation of the relation which the idealist and his ideals bear to the universe at large. It was said of a brilliant contemporary of Mr. HOAR, like him an idealist, that "if he had lived in the Middle Ages, he would have gone to the stake for a principle under a misapprehension as to the facts." Mr. HOAR would have gone to the stake socially, politically, and physically rather than yield certain profound beliefs. But if he had made this last great sacrifice, he would have known just what he was doing and would have been under no misapprehension as to the facts.

Loyalty to his ideals, moreover, was not his only loyalty. He was by nature a partisan; he could not hold faiths or take sides lightly or indifferently. He loved the great party he had helped to found in that strongest of all ways, with an open-eyed and not a blind affection. He more than once differed from his party; he sometimes opposed it on particular measures; he once, at least, parted with it on a great national issue; but he never would leave it; he never faltered in its support. He believed that two great parties were essential bulwarks of responsible representative government. He felt that a man could do far more and far better by remaining in his party, even if he thought it wrong in some one particular, than by going outside and becoming a mere snarling critic. No man respected and cherished genuine independence more than he and no man more heartily despised those who gave to hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness the honored name of independence. Nothing could tear him from the great organization he had helped and labored to build up. If anyone had ever tried to drive him out, he would have spoken to Republicans as Webster did to the Whigs in 1842 at Faneuil Hall, when he said:

I am a Whig; I always have been a Whig, and I always will be one; and if there are any who would turn me out of the pale of that communion, let them see who will get out first.

Mr. HOAR's high ideals and unswerving loyalty were not confined to public life and public duty. He was not of those who raise lofty standards in the eyes of the world and then lower and forget them in the privacy of domestic life and in the beaten way of friendship. He was brought up in days when "plain living and high thinking" was not the mere phrase which it has since become, but a real belief, and to that belief he always adhered. He cast away a large income and all hope of wealth for the sake of the public service. He had no faculty for saving money and no desire to attempt it. If he made a large fee in an occasional case, if his pen brought him a handsome reward, it all went in books or pictures, in the hospitality he loved to exercise, and in the most private charities, always far beyond his means. He once said that he had been more than thirty years in public life and all he had accumulated was a few books. But there was no bitterness, no repining in the words. He respected riches wisely used for the public good, but he was as free from vulgar admiration as he was from the equally vulgar hatred of wealth. He was, in a word, simply indifferent to the possession of money—a fine attitude, never more worthy of consideration and respect than in these very days.

His love for his native land was an intense and mastering emotion. His country rose before his imagination like some goddess of the infant world, the light of hope shining in her luminous eyes, a sweet smile upon her lips, the sword of justice in her fearless hand, her broad shield stretched out to shelter the desolate and oppressed. Before that gracious vision he bowed his head in homage. His family and friends—Massachusetts, Concord, Harvard College, Worcester—he loved and served them all with a passion of affection in which there was no shadow of turning. His pride in the Senate, in its history and its power, and his affection for it were only excelled by his jealous care for its dignity and its prerogatives. He might at times criticize its actions, but he would permit no one else to do so or to reflect in his presence upon what he regarded as the greatest legislative body ever devised by man, wherein the ambassadors of sovereign States met together to guard and to advance the fortunes of the Republic. Beneath a manner sometimes cold, sometimes absent-minded, often indifferent, beat one of the tenderest hearts in the world. He had known many men in his day—all the great public men, all the men of science, of letters, or of art—and his judgments upon them were just and generous, yet at the same time shrewd, keen, and by no means overlenient. But when he had once taken a man within the circle of his affections he idealized him immediately; there was thenceforth no flick or spot upon him, and he would describe him in glowing phrases which depicted a being whom the world perhaps did not know or could not recognize. It was easy to smile at some of his estimates of those who were dear to him, but we can

only bow in reverence before the love and loyalty which inspired the thought, for these are beautiful qualities which can never go out of fashion.

He was a fearless and ready fighter; he struck hard and did not flinch from the return. His tongue could utter bitter words, which fell like a whip and left a scar behind, but he cherished no resentments, he nursed no grudges. As the shadows lengthened he softened, and grew ever gentler and more tolerant. The caustic wit gave place more and more to the kindly humor which was one of his greatest attributes. In the latter days he would fain have been at peace with all men, and he sought only for that which was good in everyone about him. He died in the fullness of years, with his affections unchilled, his fine intellect undimmed. He met death with the calm courage with which he had faced the trials of life.

He took his shriveled hand without resistance
And found him smiling as his step drew near.

So he passed from among us, a man of noble character and high abilities. He did a great work; he lived to the full the life of his time. He was a great Senator—a great public servant laboring to aid his fellow-men and to uplift humanity.

He has fought a good fight, he has finished his course, he has kept the faith.

May we not say of him in the words of one of the poets who inspired his imagination, in the noble language he so dearly loved:

Κοῦδ' ὅδ' ἄχος πᾶσι πολίταις
Ἦλθεν ἀέλιος.
Πολλῶν δακρύων ἔστα πόντος
Τῶν γὰρ μεγάλων ἀξιοπνευσ-
τῆμαι μάλλον κατέχουσιν.

On all this folk, both low and high,
A grief has fallen beyond men's fears.
There cometh a throbbing of many tears,
A sound as of waters falling.
For when great men die,
A mighty name and a bitter cry
Rise up from a nation calling.

NOTE.—This English version of the last chorus in the Hippolytus of Euripides is taken from the remarkable and very beautiful translation of that tragedy by Professor Murray.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, I have listened with profound interest and with much gratification to the address just delivered by the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], portraying the story of the life, character, and public services of his late colleague, Senator GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR. That character was a great one, and it has been so eloquently depicted by the Senator from Massachusetts that it seems almost impossible for anyone else to add to that beautiful tribute. I regret that with the occupations and duties pressing upon me at this late stage of the session I have not had time to make the necessary preparation for speaking as I should like to speak of the distinguished public services rendered by the late Senator HOAR in the two Houses of Congress covering a continuous period of thirty-five years. I can not, however, refrain from expressing in brief terms my appreciation of those services and offering what must necessarily be an imperfect tribute to his memory.

I was fortunate enough to be a Member of the House of Representatives when Mr. HOAR first appeared in that body in 1869. He entered the House fully equipped for the great work of the period immediately following the close of the civil war, having previously enjoyed unusual advantages and opportunities. He came of a long line of ancestry of educated and scholarly men, who had achieved distinction in his native State. He had the advantage of an intellectual training in the oldest and most distinguished university in our country, and in his early youth had not only in his own family, but among his immediate surroundings, the example and influence of many illustrious scholars and writers. Reared in an atmosphere of "plain living and high thinking," of right speaking and right acting, he had formed lofty ideals of private conduct and public duty.

He entered upon the practice of his chosen profession of the law, and soon after had the good fortune to become associated with one of the most distinguished members of the New England bar, which brought him at once into great activity as a lawyer in the courts.

Thus equipped, he entered upon the work of the House of Representatives. A close student of the history of our country, he was familiar with the public questions that confronted him and was equally familiar with the details of the events which brought about the then existing conditions. Having great ability and large experience as a lawyer, and entering the House at the mature age of 43 years, it was expected that he would soon take high rank in that body. This expectation was fully realized. He early became one of the ablest and most conspicuous Members of the House, and participated actively

in the enactment of legislation to solve the difficult problems which were from time to time presented.

His leadership in the House was early recognized by his assignment to most important duties; notably, he was a leading manager in the impeachment case of 1876. He was also one of the members, on the part of the House, of the Electoral Commission of 1877, the decisions of which resulted in the peaceful inauguration of President Hayes and averted what then appeared to be a most dangerous situation arising from a defect or omission in the law respecting the method of counting the electoral votes for President and Vice-President. Although in the heat of partisan debate the decisions of the Commission were for a time criticised, it is now generally admitted that the whole scheme as respects the creation of the Commission and its decisions meet the general approval of the people of our country as the wisest and best mode of adjusting that emergent difficulty, which is not likely to occur in the future.

He took his seat in the Senate on the 4th of March, 1877, and brought with him the added reputation and distinction achieved in his eight years of service in the House. He served here continuously until the date of his death, for a period of more than twenty-seven years.

His service here was constant, active, and vigilant; and without disparagement of any of the eminent men who served with him during this long period, it may be truthfully said that, compared with him, there were few, if any, who brought to this service higher ideals of public duty, greater industry in public work, greater learning as respects the structure of our Government, or a wider knowledge of its constitutional history and the successive steps in its growth and development.

He was a ready and incisive debater, as many of us have reason to remember, with great power of analysis, and with a very accurate knowledge of almost every conceivable subject that was likely to arise in debate. He was quick to detect the weak points in the armor of his adversary, and being himself armed with rapier and scimitar he was always ready to thrust or parry a blow.

He made many speeches in the Senate on many subjects. He readily utilized his wide knowledge of history as applicable to the particular matter under consideration. He often made studied preparation for such efforts; but with wide reading, a well-stored mind, and a most retentive memory he made many able and effective speeches without such preparation. Many Senators will recollect that some of the ablest speeches made by Senator HOAR were delivered in executive session when great topics were under consideration.

Senator HOAR was an orator. He had the power of uttering his thoughts in a manner to produce conviction or persuasion. He charmed his hearers with the wealth and beauty of his rhetoric and diction.

From his early life he was a believer in universal freedom and in the mission of our country to make laws universal in their application as respects the people of all races, giving equal opportunities to all. Thus for years he advocated the appropriation of public money from the Treasury of the United States for the education of the negro race in the South in order to qualify that race for the duties of citizenship. His eloquent advocacy of that duty of our Government may yet in time appeal convincingly to legislators who are here and those who may come hereafter.

He believed that our country was intended to be an asylum for all oppressed peoples, and therefore he opposed all laws prohibiting immigration of particular races, and especially opposed the enactment of the laws prohibiting Chinese immigration into our country, but later yielded to the general sentiment on that subject. I think one of the ablest speeches that has been delivered on this floor was a speech made by Senator HOAR in opposition to the enactment of a proposed law for the prohibition of the immigration of Chinese.

We all remember how earnestly he opposed the entire scheme for control over the Philippine Archipelago. He believed that those people should be left to work out their own destiny in such manner as to them seemed wisest and best, differing in that respect from the great majority of his party, and possibly from a great majority of the people of the country. But he was also a partisan. He believed that the great interests of this country could be more safely intrusted to the Republican party than to any other. Therefore he steadily adhered to that party, though differing from it in respect to some of its declared public policies, of which I have given a notable illustration.

Senator HOAR was an industrious man—always investigating, working, thinking, writing, and speaking upon subjects of great interest. His Recollections disclose this trait in his character to a marked degree, but it was illustrated in other ways. During his vacations he prepared with care and delivered

many speeches and orations upon topics of general interest not political in character. Those speeches would make a most interesting and instructive volume, and I hope that at no distant day they will be gathered into a volume for the benefit of students of our history.

Those speeches were often of a historical character, and disclosed that in their preparation he had delved into obscure records and gathered incidents not found in published papers. His oration at the centennial of the settlement of Ohio, delivered at Marietta, is a notable illustration of this painstaking preparation, and is the most complete history of that early settlement which has been written, so far as I have been able to observe.

During the last years of his life, though feeble in health, he made several speeches of this character, to one of which I wish to make particular allusion. Two years ago the president of the Iowa State University made a journey to Washington with a message from the regents of the university inviting Senator HOAR to deliver the oration at their annual commencement in 1903. That invitation was extended to Senator HOAR on account of the general admiration of his lofty character and his great public worth. He expressed a wish to comply with the request, but doubted whether he had the health and strength to make preparation and also to make the journey. He was finally persuaded to accept. On that occasion he delivered a most charming and finished oration relative to the growth and development of the country west of the Mississippi River. It is now and will be for many years one of the most pleasant memories of the people of our State who heard him that they had that rare opportunity of listening to his eloquence.

At the time of his death he had the respect and the affection of all the people whom he had long served faithfully and well.

Mr. President, I repeat that it is to me a source of sincere regret that, owing to the pressure of public duties, I have been prevented from making the proper preparation to pay fitting tribute to the memory of this illustrious man. I knew him personally during the entire term of his service in both Houses of Congress, and I am most happy to say that during that extended period we were always upon the most pleasant and agreeable terms of friendship.

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President, I willingly unite with others in this Chamber in paying just tribute to the memory of Hon. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, late a United States Senator from the State of Massachusetts.

He was born at Concord, Mass., August 29, 1826, and died on the 30th day of September, 1904. He graduated at Harvard College in 1846, studied law and graduated at the Dane Law School, Harvard University, and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession at Worcester, Mass., thereafter his residence. He was elected a member of the State house of representatives in 1852, and of the State senate in 1857, and subsequently served as a Representative in the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Congresses, serving continuously for eight years, and declined a renomination for Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress.

He was elected as a Republican to the United States Senate to succeed Hon. George S. Boutwell for the term beginning March 4, 1877, and was reelected in 1883, 1889, 1895, and 1901. His term would have expired March 3, 1907. He was an overseer of Harvard College 1874-1880, declined reelection, but was reelected in 1896 and again for six years in 1900. He was president of the association of the alumni of Harvard.

He presided over the Massachusetts State Republican conventions in 1871, 1877, 1882, and 1885, and was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1876, at Cincinnati, and of 1880, 1884, and 1888. Presided over the convention of 1880, and was chairman of the Massachusetts delegation in 1880, 1884, and 1888. In the Forty-fourth Congress he was one of the managers on the part of the House of Representatives in the Belknap impeachment trial in 1876. In 1877 he was one of the five Members of the House of Representatives appointed on the commission authorized by the act of January 29, 1877, entitled "An act to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President and the decision of questions arising thereon for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877."

He was a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1880; president of the American Antiquarian Society, of the American Historical Association, and of the board of trustees of Clark University; trustee of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and of Leister Academy; a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the American Historical Society, of the Historic-Genealogical Society, and of the Virginia Historical Society; fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and corresponding member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and a trustee of the Peabody Fund.

He received the degree of doctor of laws from William and Mary, Amherst, Yale, Harvard, and Dartmouth colleges. These many positions of trust and honor conferred upon and held by him illustrate the diversity of his pursuits and attainments.

In the Forty-first Congress Mr. HOAR supported Senator Sumner in his opposition to President Grant's Santo Domingo proposal and was recognized as a formidable antagonist in debate.

In the Forty-second Congress Mr. HOAR, in the contested-election cases in the House, was regarded as an impartial judge and honored as such by Republicans and Democrats alike.

My personal acquaintance with Mr. HOAR began in the Forty-fourth Congress, when he was one of the managers on the part of the House in the Belknap impeachment trial. I shall never forget his denunciation of corruption and bribery in office, so forcibly and fearlessly expressed in the following language in his pleading before the impeachment court (I quote from his *Autobiography of Seventy Years*):

I said a little while ago that the Constitution had no safeguards to throw away. You will judge whether the public events of to-day admonish us to look well to all our securities to prevent or power to punish the great guilt of corruption in office. We must not confound idle clamor with public opinion, or accept the accusations of scandal and malice instead of proof; but we shall make a worse mistake if, because of the multitude of false and groundless charges against men in high office, we fail to redress substantial grievances or to deal with cases of actual guilt. The worst evil resulting from the indiscriminate attack of an unscrupulous press upon men in public station is not that innocence suffers, but that crime escapes. Let scandal and malice be encountered by pure and stainless lives. Let corruption and bribery meet their lawful punishment.

My own public life has been a very brief and insignificant one, extending little beyond the duration of a single term of Senatorial office; but in that brief period I have seen five judges of a high court of the United States driven from office by threats of impeachment for maladministration. I have heard the taunt, from friendliest lips, that when the United States presented herself in the East to take part with the civilized world in generous competition in the arts of life the only product of her institutions in which she surpassed all others beyond question was her corruption. I have seen, in the State in the Union foremost in power and wealth, four judges of her courts impeached for corruption and the political administration of her chief city become a disgrace and a byword throughout the world. I have seen the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the House, now a distinguished member of this court, rise in his place and demand the expulsion of four of his associates for making sale of their official privilege of selecting the youths to be educated at our great military school. When the greatest railroad of the world, binding together the continent and uniting two great seas which wash our shores, was finished, I have seen our national triumph and exultation turned to bitterness and shame by the unanimous reports of three committees of Congress—two of the House and one here—that every step of that mighty enterprise had been taken in fraud. I have heard in highest places the shameless doctrine avowed by men grown old in public office that the true way by which power should be gained in the Republic is to bribe the people with the offices created for their service, and the true end for which it should be used when gained is the promotion of selfish ambition and the gratification of personal revenge. I have heard that suspicion haunts the footsteps of the trusted companions of the President.

These things have passed into history. The Hallam or the Tacitus or the Sismondi or the Macaulay who writes the annals of our time will record them with his inexorable pen. And now, when a high Cabinet officer, the constitutional adviser of the Executive, flees from office before charges of corruption, shall the historian add that the Senate treated the demand of the people for its judgment of condemnation as a farce, and laid down its high functions before the sophistries and jeers of the criminal lawyer? Shall he speculate about the petty political calculations as to the effect on one party or the other which induced his judges to connive at the escape of the great public criminal? Or, on the other hand, shall he close the chapter by narrating how these things were detected, reformed, and punished by constitutional processes which the wisdom of our fathers devised for us, and the virtue and purity of the people found their vindication in the justice of the Senate?

Mr. HOAR took his seat in this Senate on the 5th day of March, 1877, and was assigned to the Committee on Claims, among other committee assignments. I served on the Committee on Claims with him for years. He did his full share of the onerous duties of that committee and clearly demonstrated his incorruptible integrity and impartial judgment.

We became warm personal friends, and I admired and loved him for his many noble traits of character and realized that whatever might be our difference in views and judgment he was honest, sincere, and conscientious.

He rendered valuable services on many important committees of the Senate, such as the Committee on Claims, Privileges and Elections, Judiciary, Library, and others. He was, in the fullest sense of the term, a learned man, possessed of varied and diversified attainments and always a close student of all existing conditions of our country, nationally and internationally. He was probably the best informed on historical questions of any member of this body. While broad in his sympathies, he was always alert in the interests and reputation of his native State. It is related of him that while a Member of the House the late Hon. S. S. Cox made some reflections upon the Bay State and expressed surprise that "the Massachusetts Hector did not come to the relief of his beloved Troy," when Mr. HOAR coolly replied: "It is not necessary for Hector to take the field when the attack is led by Thersites."

His writings are pleasing and interesting. His speaking was forcible, earnest, and instructive. While Mr. HOAR may not be considered an orator in the popular use of that word, yet many of his speeches, such as those delivered by him at the centennial of the opening of the great Northwest, at Marietta, Ohio; the presentation of the statue of Daniel Webster to the National Art Gallery; the two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth; the bicentennial of Worcester; the Belknap impeachment trial, and many others, will give him, justly, rank as an orator. He was a true patriotic American, a firm believer in our dual systems of Government—National and State.

While in some things he was radical and partisan, he was in many things conservative, liberal, and generous, and exhibited many genial and attractive characteristics. His long, eventful, and illustrious career in the many positions of honor and trust held by him in State and nation is crowned with absolute personal and official integrity and entitles him to the rank of one of the greatest scholars, orators, and statesmen of his native State and of our great country.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, the Reverend Doctor Edwards, preaching the funeral sermon of Senator HOAR's maternal grandfather, Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, quoted, as voicing public sorrow, the words of David uttered upon the death of Abner, "Know ye not that a great man has fallen this day in Israel?" These words as fittingly describe the universal sentiment with which the news of Senator HOAR's death was received.

The most eloquent and comprehensive review of the life, character, and services of GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] leaves but little to be said. His review is complete, his estimate true, his survey exhaustive. It has occurred to me, therefore, that I, who esteem it a privilege to add something by way of affectionate tribute to the memory of Senator HOAR, may speak briefly of his greatness.

Greatness is a quality conceded to only few men; but I think no one, in this country at least, doubts that when Senator HOAR died a great man passed beyond our ken to enter upon the life and activities of that future of which we know so little, but in which he had undoubting faith. It softens our grief and mitigates our sense of loss to believe that in him the mortal has put on immortality.

No question has been more widely discussed by thinkers, essayists, and philosophers than what it is that constitutes true greatness; none perhaps upon which there is wider divergence of opinion. We recognize human greatness. We may not define it; but I think that whatever else may be required three elements must exist without which no one can be said to have been a truly great man—namely, intellectual power, intense energy, and, above all, lofty moral purpose. Where can the man be found who possessed in higher degree or in whom were more completely blended these three essentials of greatness than our lost brother?

His mental powers and activities were marvelous; his learning the most profound, covering all fields—literature, history, law, religion, poetry—everything that mankind has thought or felt or wrought. The classics were as familiar to him as the primer of the schoolboy. The great poems in which the noblest souls have found their best expression were his daily food. The history of our own race and all races from prehistoric periods to the immediate present he fully knew. It was once said of an able Senator that he was authority upon our country's history, except that of the last fifty years. Senator HOAR not only knew every fact and detail of our history, but he helped to make most of it during the past half century. Books were his constant companions. The highest thoughts of the wise and great in all times were his perpetual stimulus.

No man was ever better equipped by scholarship and learning for his life work. What he had once learned he could instantly recall and use with telling effect. His intellect was of the highest order—keen, analytical, powerful, grasping every topic, overlooking no detail, going straight to the core of things, disciplined, and untrifling. Intellectually he measured up to the best.

When we think of the energy he brought to his work, his life seems to have been modeled on the scriptural injunction, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." Whatever task he undertook absorbed all the energies and powers of his being, and to its accomplishment he gave of his mind, his body, and his soul, until it was finished. No field of inquiry was difficult enough to turn him back, no question sufficiently abstruse to deter him, no problem so complicated as to be left unsolved. I doubt if he ever really knew an idle waking hour. How often as we watched him we saw his lips moving, framing the words of his unuttered thought. Those who knew him best could not help feeling that even in his moments of apparent re-

laxation and good fellowship there was going on within him that mysterious thing which we sometimes call "unconscious cerebration;" that his mind was ever at work solving the weightiest questions.

Neither vast learning, powerful intellect, nor intense energy can make a man really great unless his life is dominated by the highest moral purpose, and here, indeed, his nobility of soul was most apparent. His ideals were lofty. His was a spiritual life. I use that word, not in a religious sense, although he was by nature religious, but in its wider meaning. He lived for that which was noble, pure, and uplifting, rather than for that which was material and self-helping. His one unvarying thought was to better the world by the enforcement of the right.

We have heard sometimes of men who have tried to guide their lives according to some selected motto. I remember to have heard Senator HOAR quote in a speech in the Senate the text, "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue or if there be any praise, think on these things." I thought then that that was the motto upon which he endeavored to fashion his life. Idealist, indeed, he was, and yet all his great gifts and powers were exercised to make his highest ideals the actualities of human life. Others have been great as lawyers, philosophers, statesmen, and as such he excelled, but he was greatest of all in his humanity. In the following of his high purposes he was inflexible. He sought to know the very right of things, from the advocacy of which no one could turn or swerve him. When he had determined in his mind that a certain course of action was right, he was ready to surrender friendships, associations, and personal comfort in following it. His convictions were positive. Anything once thought out by him was settled, and his course inflexibly defined. He might stand alone in his belief, but he never doubted himself.

Such, feebly outlined, I believe to have been the real elements of his greatness, and I am sure it was these qualities which so endeared him to his associates here in the Senate, to the people of his native State, and to the country at large. Let no one suppose that in dwelling upon these traits of his character I would leave it to be inferred that his nature was stern or hard or forbidding. On the contrary, he was one of the sweetest and gentlest souls that ever lived. Tender and true as a woman, guileless as a child, sincere and loving in his friendships, attractive in all his social qualities, a man loving and beloved.

We hear much of late of the greatly lauded, but rarely lived, simple life. I think Senator HOAR was a perfect illustration of true simplicity in living. He lived out his inward life. He tried to be in public and on every occasion just what he really was at heart, and this, as has been recently emphasized, is most compatible with true greatness.

The occasion demands brevity, but I should sadly fail to do justice to the memory of Senator HOAR if I did not refer to his intense patriotism. His love of country was unbounded—it was a passion. Its history and its traditions were ingrained in his very being and became a part of him. No love of country is complete that does not include the love of those who have helped to fashion it, who have toiled and sacrificed for it. This is indeed the substratum of patriotism. This love is akin to ancestor worship. What the fathers thought, what they did, what they said, how they fought, was to him an inspiration. That he might follow in their footsteps, preserve the institutions they founded, pass on to posterity the blessings they brought to our people, was his constant aim. Every act of his public career was influenced by his ancestral love. To carry on the work begun at Plymouth Rock, fought for at Bunker Hill, crystallized in the Declaration of Independence, ordained in the Constitution of the United States, triumphant at Appomattox, was his life purpose—his ever present hope.

Senator HOAR was thirty-five years in Congress, a length of service rarely exceeded in our history—eight years representing his Congressional district in the House, twenty-seven years representing his State in the Senate. He followed great Senators from Massachusetts—Choate, Webster, Sumner, Wilson, not to speak of others justly entitled to be called great—but the interests of his State, its glory and honor, in no wise suffered by the comparison of his career with that of the great Senators who had gone before. In his love for his State, in his zeal for its welfare, in his devotion to the institutions of our country, to the love of freedom, to the well-being of our people, he was the peer of any of his great predecessors.

The word statesman has been belittled of late by those who have but a poor comprehension of its meaning. To really understand the meaning of the word we must emphasize both of the syllables which compose it. Senator HOAR was in the highest and truest sense a statesman—a servant of the State, most

truly a man. To the State, in its broadest sense, he gave ungrudgingly all that was highest, noblest, and best in him as a man. We of the Senate, the people of his city and Commonwealth, loved his personality, his personal qualities, but his State and the nation loved him most because of his zeal for the public good, because he was in very truth and deed a statesman.

One single other word and I must conclude. I am profoundly impressed by the thought of the influence that such a man as Senator HOAR exercises on the future. I am one of those who believe that no thought conceived by the brain, no word spoken by the lips, no act performed by the will has ever been lost or ceases to exert its influence upon mankind. No thought, word, or act of the highest, the lowest, the richest, the poorest, the best, or the worst of men and women who have lived on earth since the days when mankind became socially organized has ever been wholly effaced. The world is to-day what these thoughts, words, and deeds of all who have gone before us have made it, and the world of the future will, in this respect, be like the world of the present. Men die, but humanity lives on. We say that Senator HOAR is dead, but what he has done here is passed on to be reflected in the life of mankind so long as the earth and human life shall endure. Happy is the memory of the man who has thus lived and worked and impressed himself not only upon the present but the future.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, my first acquaintance with the late Senator HOAR began during the last session of the Forty-fourth Congress. He was a member of the Electoral Commission that decided the Presidential contest between Hayes and Tilden. On the 4th of March, 1877, he became a member of this body. He had been a Member of the House of Representatives during the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Congresses. His service in the House of Representatives had been conspicuous, and he was recognized as a worthy representative of the great State of Massachusetts in that body. Having been a member of the Electoral Commission in service here, he naturally came in for his share of the criticism of those who were displeased with the finding of the Commission. There was much bitterness and ill feeling on the part of those who had supported Tilden. The situation in several of the Southern States was troublesome, if not alarming; we were too near the close of the great civil war to allow that conservative action that could alone bring about peace between the former contending parties. Thus it will be seen Senator HOAR's entrance in this body was at a very important period of our history. Senator HOAR, as a Member of the House of Representatives, had been an active and aggressive force, exerting much influence over his political associates, but I believe all who knew him will agree that the Senate was the proper place for the exercise of his great abilities. In this body he found opportunities for the display of his talents that he could not find in the House of Representatives. He met in this body the ablest of his political opponents—men smarting under the defeat of 1876, who could not readily forgive him for the part he had taken in the final settlement of that contest.

The President called an extra session of Congress to meet in October. The membership of that Congress is somewhat remarkable. Among the Republicans were James G. Blaine, George F. Edmunds, Justin S. Morrill, Henry L. Dawes, Roscoe Conkling, Timothy O. Howe, Senator HOAR, John J. Ingalls, Hannibal Hamlin, William Windom, Samuel J. R. McMillan, of Minnesota; Henry B. Anthony; Ambrose E. Burnside, of Rhode Island; S. J. Kirkwood, of Iowa; Stanley Matthews, of Ohio; Aaron A. Sargent and Newton Booth, of California; O. P. Morton; John P. Jones; the senior Senator from Iowa, Mr. ALLISON, and the senior Senator from Oregon, Mr. MITCHELL.

Among the Democrats were Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio; Thomas F. Bayard and Eli Saulsbury, of Delaware; Francis Kernan, of New York; James B. Beck, of Kentucky; L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi; JOHN T. MORGAN, of Alabama; Benjamin Hill, of Georgia; I. G. Harris, of Tennessee; Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana; Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia; the senior Senator from Missouri, Mr. COCKRELL; T. F. Randolph, of New Jersey; W. Pinkney Whyte, of Maryland, and David Davis, of Illinois, just from the Supreme Court of the United States, who, while calling himself an independent, was, in fact, a Democrat.

The special session commencing on October 15, 1877, was an unusually exciting one, and the bitterness growing out of the decision of the Electoral Commission rather increased than decreased during the session. The Senator's commanding position in the House of Representatives enabled him to take an active part in the business before the Senate, and his position on the Electoral Commission made him the special target of attack from his political opponents. Senator HOAR did not attempt to explain his action on the Commission, but met all attacks with spirit and in a way to command the respect of his opponents.

We know that the Senate does not readily concede to newcomers any more than they show themselves capable of winning. It did not take long for Senator HOAR to win his way to the front rank of the able men in the Senate, and we all know that he maintained that rank to the day of his last services in this body. While he was positive in his ideas and pressed the measures that he favored with intelligence and zeal, he was ever tolerant toward those who he believed differed with him from conviction.

I recall that while he was the chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections the House of Representatives sent to us a bill to regulate Federal elections, which was referred to that committee. I was at the time a member of that committee, and when we came to consider the measure I could not agree with my Republican colleagues. While I could see the evils complained of, I could not rid myself of the idea that it was a dangerous bill, and very likely to make matters worse rather than better. Senator HOAR appealed to me to allow a favorable report to be made. I agreed that he might report the bill in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the Republican members, but stated that I could not support the bill. The bill, after considerable delay, came before the Senate as a special order. It was extensively debated on both sides of the Chamber, but was finally laid aside and lost its place by the taking up of another bill. This change was accomplished by the vote of all the Democrats and six Republicans, the vote being 35 to 34. I do not recall the defeat of any measure that created more feeling than the displacement of that bill. The recalcitrant Republicans were severely blamed, and many hard things said of those who failed to support the bill.

Soon after the displacement of that bill a conference of Republican Senators was called at the home of a Republican Senator to consider whether the bill should be abandoned or an effort made to pass it. I have attended many party conferences, but in no one, either before or since that conference, have I ever seen so much bitterness on the part of the defeated element. Speeches were made of an angry character, and the recalcitrant Republicans were unmercifully chastised. The offending Senators were quick to respond in the spirit of their accusers. Senator HOAR had taken but little part in the discussion; but when apparently the discussion was about to close he took the floor. We all knew how dear the bill was to him and how ardently he had labored to secure its passage. He told us how important he thought the bill; he spoke of the abuse it was intended to prevent, and the obligations on Congress to secure by law some way to destroy existing abuses. He frankly admitted that he had feared the bill if it became a law might be abused and harm done under the pretense of securing a fair election; he declared he had weighed this matter well and was alive to that danger, but he felt that it was his duty to support the bill. He was calm and dispassionate—I never saw him more so—but we could all see that he was greatly distressed by the failure of the measure. He then turned his attention to the Republican Senators who had opposed the bill. He declared that every Senator must act from his own sense of justice and said there was no reason for harsh words or complaint, adding that he did not want anyone to violate his ideas of justice. If Senators believed the bill to be bad it was their duty to defeat it by all fair means.

His speech acted like a charm on the discordant elements of the meeting. The conference dissolved without taking a vote, and that was the death of the so-called "force bill."

If anything could have induced me to vote for the bill, it was the manner the offending Senators were treated by Senator HOAR. I had known for years that he was great; then I knew he was good. The Senator conceded to his opponents all that he demanded for himself, and that was freedom of thought and the right to follow his conscience even against the dictates of a caucus. Mr. President, one who can face defeat, see his plans frustrated, when he feels sure they are right, and accepts such defeat without bitterness or hate, may well be called great.

Senator HOAR was a partisan; he could not be otherwise, for he was a man of positive convictions. He formed his opinion after careful study and deliberate thought, but his partisanship did not lead him to accept as right whatever had the support of his party. He considered and determined for himself, and if his judgment did not approve of a measure he did not hesitate to oppose it, even when prepared and supported by his party. He was opposed to the Spanish treaty made at the close of the Spanish war. He did not hesitate to part with his political friends and oppose ratification, and, later, when the policy of his party as to the control and management of the newly acquired islands appeared to him to be wrong, he criticised it in strong terms. While his attitude on that question brought on him severe criticism of his party supporters, he did not waver in his opposition, and his attitude on that question vin-

dictated his life record as the opponent of whatever he believed to be wrong. Those who believed with him and those who did not realized that his attitude was such as might be expected of him, and could but honor him for it.

He was a scholar, a constitutional lawyer, a patriot, and a statesman. He was a lover of freedom, not for himself alone or his race alone, but for all mankind. He hated wrong and loved justice, and to the extent of his capacities helped the unfortunate without distinction of race.

Massachusetts has sent here some of the most notable members of this body. Some may have attained a greater fame than he, but I am sure none were superior to him in all those noble qualities that make a great Senator. Massachusetts will suffer through his death, but not alone, for all lovers of a clean, pure life throughout the length of our land will mourn the death of this ideal American Senator.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, this day has been set apart that we may pay tribute to the memory of one of the most distinguished men who ever occupied a seat in the Senate of the United States—GEORGE FRISBEE HOAR, of Massachusetts.

Everywhere in this great nation the people are familiar with the name of GEORGE F. HOAR. Beloved by many, respected by all, Senator HOAR, at the time of his death, was one of the marked figures in American public life.

Full of years and of honors he passed away, and his great public career is well calculated to challenge the admiration and respect of his countrymen.

There is a lesson to be learned from the life of a great man, and it is interesting to know the lesson which Senator HOAR learned from his own life.

Looking back, seeing in retrospect his long life, extending almost four score years, in the twilight of his career, he repeats these words:

The lesson which I have learned in life, which is impressed on me daily and more deeply as I grow old, is the lesson of good will and good hope. I believe that to-day is better than yesterday, and that to-morrow will be better than to-day. I believe that, in spite of so many errors and wrongs and even crimes, my countrymen of all classes desire what is good and not what is evil.

GEORGE F. HOAR was a religious man; two of the essentials of his religion were "good will, good hope," based on that passage in scripture which, as he says, sums up the whole destiny of man, "and now abideth faith, hope, and charity—these three."

Thirty-six years ago, when we were both young men, I served with Senator HOAR in the House of Representatives of the Congress. For more than twenty-one years I had the honor of occupying a seat near him in the Senate of the United States. For nearly a quarter of a century I knew him somewhat intimately.

He was a liberal, broad-minded man. He had few, if any, of the common prejudices so often associated with party, religion, country, or sectionalism.

A true Republican from the birth of that party, of which he was an honored member from the beginning of the party until his death, he used the following language:

I believe our countrymen of the other party, in spite of what we deem their errors, would take the Republic and bear on the flag to liberty and glory.

Descending from a long line of Protestant ancestors, living in New England, the home of the Puritan, he said:

I believe if every Protestant were stricken down by a lightning stroke, that our brethren of the Catholic faith would still carry on the Republic in the spirit of true and liberal freedom.

An American whose grandfather and two great-grandfathers fought in the Revolution, it would not be surprising if he distrusted men of foreign birth who have come to this country, but he did not. His speeches and writings give absolute evidence of his faith in the patriotism and love of our country in the hearts of foreigners who come to America and become citizens of the United States.

He was a northerner by birth and by education, in the full vigor of manhood during the terrible struggle between the North and South, intensely loyal to the North, but he still had faith in the South and believed that "if every man in the North were to die the South would take up the country and bear it on to the achievement of its lofty destiny."

Senator HOAR was an opponent of stringent immigration laws, and particularly was he opposed to our Chinese-exclusion policy. He believed that this country was large enough and great enough to afford a haven of refuge for the oppressed people of all the world.

It was these characteristics which so endeared Senator HOAR to the great majority of the people of this nation.

While Senator HOAR was a liberal man, respecting the views of other men and of his party, yet he was too strong intellectually, too true to his own convictions, to be a follower of any

man or class of men. When he had fully made up his mind on any question, no power could move him. The pressure of party and of Administration were useless. He differed with his party on many important questions, but on that account he did not feel it to be his duty to abandon the party with which he had been so long associated. Rather did he remain in the party and endeavor to bring it to his views, and sometimes he succeeded in this.

He opposed with all his power of eloquence and argument the retention of the Philippine Islands and the expansion policy of his party. But he retained an affectionate regard for the late President McKinley, who fully reciprocated this feeling.

All the power of party could not induce Senator HOAR to support a policy or cast a vote that his conscience did not fully approve.

While Senator HOAR was liberal and kindly toward other men, yet, like all strong-minded men, he had intense "likes" and intense "dislikes" for particular individuals. He never lost his affection for President McKinley, with whom he differed on many questions, or his dislike of the late General Butler.

Senator HOAR was not a politician in the usual sense of that term. He knew little of practical politics and, apparently, cared less. In his case, office sought the man. I have been told that he never sought or asked for public office.

He was an active and prominent Member of the House of Representatives, recognized for his legal ability and rendering important service on committees and on the floor.

In the Senate he has been recognized as an able lawyer and statesman, interested in all important legislation and taking a prominent part in the discussion and disposition of public questions. His committee service was confined principally to the two law committees of the Senate—the Judiciary and Privileges and Elections. Senator HOAR was a thorough lawyer, loving his profession, which, it might be said, he inherited, his father being a well-known lawyer in Massachusetts, a State noted for its great lawyers and jurists. His brother was the distinguished Attorney-General in the Cabinet of President Grant.

There were few more cultivated men in public life than Senator HOAR. He was not a self-made man in the sense that Lincoln was. He had advantages which Lincoln and some of the great men of this country did not have. He was a member of an old and well-known New England family. He received a classical education in the best college in the United States. His early life was spent among highly cultivated people. He knew our greatest poets and men of letters—Longfellow, Whittier, Emerson, Thoreau, Lowell, and Hawthorne.

He was a student all his life, daily adding to his great store of learning. He never seemed to forget his early classical training, and was ever ready in debate and in his writings with an apt Latin or Greek quotation to illustrate a point.

Senator HOAR was an able debater—an effective and forceful speaker—having great command of language.

Senator HOAR was a splendid writer. Had his time been devoted to literature rather than to law and public office, he would have been one of the foremost men of letters in this country. His autobiography is a well-written and interesting history of the United States for the past seventy years, written by one who had a prominent part in public affairs since 1869. From a literary standpoint parts of that autobiography have hardly been surpassed. His description of Edward Everett, the orator, is particularly fine.

He was very often, in the press of the United States and among the people, described as the "Grand Old Man of America." And in many respects Senator HOAR did resemble that great British statesman, the "Grand Old Man of England," William Ewart Gladstone, whose long parliamentary career extended for more than sixty years. Mr. HOAR's public career was not so long as that of Mr. Gladstone, but it was among the longest of our American statesmen.

Like Mr. Gladstone, Mr. HOAR had all the advantages of a splendid education, and was the man of letters whose natural taste would have inclined him to literature rather than politics. Like Mr. Gladstone, he was not bound by the dictates of party, and did not hesitate to do what was deemed to be right in public affairs, regardless of what party policies dictated. Like Mr. Gladstone, he stood for economy and honesty in public office. In religion Mr. HOAR was not as orthodox as Mr. Gladstone, but he had as firm and true a belief in an Overruling Providence, in a hereafter. Like Mr. Gladstone, he was a Christian statesman, a lover of peace, the friend of the oppressed in all lands.

GEORGE F. HOAR was more nearly the Gladstone of America than any of our statesmen of recent times.

William Ewart Gladstone, of Great Britain, and GEORGE FRISBEE HOAR, of the United States, lived during the same period, and died respected and mourned by their countrymen.

Massachusetts has reason to be proud of her great men. No

State in the Union has given to the country a larger number of great statesmen and great jurists or so many famed men of letters.

Her many famous men of Continental days were followed by such men as Webster, Choate, Sumner, Everett, Cushing, and Wilson. These are men of whom any nation might well be proud.

GEORGE F. HOAR was of the type of our early American statesmen, of the fathers, the signers of the Constitution, and was the worthy successor in the Senate of the United States of Adams, Webster, Choate, and Sumner.

Mr. President, while we shall not see again in this Senate his kindly and genial face, yet his example and burning words uttered here and elsewhere on important questions will continue to be a living force to guide us in the discharge of our great duties in the interests of the country.

Mr. President, in concluding I may be permitted to quote the closing paragraph of the eulogy by William H. Seward in memory of Henry Clay.

His remarks are peculiarly applicable on this occasion. He said:

His example remains for our instruction. His genius has passed to the realms of life, but his virtues still live here for our emulation. With them there will remain also the protection and favor of the Most High, if by the practice of justice and maintenance of freedom we shall deserve them. Let, then, the bier pass on. We will follow with sorrow, but not without hope, the reverent form that it bears to its final resting place; and then, when the grave opens at our feet to receive so estimable a treasure, we will invoke the God of our fathers to send us new guides like him that is now withdrawn and give us wisdom to obey their instructions.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, a great man has passed. He filled the place once occupied by Webster, by Choate, by Winthrop, by Sumner; and he stood up in it in full stature. Worthy successors will fill that place, but when the Dictator of Events removed from it forever GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, the senior Senator from Massachusetts, it seemed rather like the passing of an era than the departure of a man.

No constituent vote recalled him from his worthy and acceptable services. No constitutional limit exhausted his term. No design of man and no accident of chance snapped the thread of his existence. In the fullness of years Time wrote "the end" to the book of his deeds and his thoughts.

He was well-nigh 80 years of age. He had heard the whispers of the low waves that played on the beach of the mighty ocean that has not known a returning sail.

A little over a year before his death he spoke of the death of a lifetime friend who had gone before him: "The friend of my mature manhood, the friend of my mature age, almost the last of them, has gone to his honored grave. This," said he, "is what makes dying to an old man. It is not that you grow blind or deaf or halt or lame; it is not that you lay down this frail tenement in which we walk. When the rich music of the voices we love is silent, it is well that the ear grows deaf. When the faces that were our delight have disappeared, it is well that the eyes grow blind. It is this losing that is true dying."

I shall not repeat the details of his long career, which have been better told by others here, but say a few things which struck me concerning him. The people of my State, also their representatives here, had a great respect and liking for him, no matter how much they had differed from him. It was because they saw in him the man of principle and honor, the patriot who put his country first in his affections, and because they also recognized his possession of a benevolent and friendly heart that played like sunshine over the austerities of principle and that lent even to them its charms.

I have called Senator HOAR a great man. He is entitled to rank in that category. It is only the honest fact that I recite. No man is great save by comparison and contrast with his fellows. If all the intellects of all the great thinkers of the world for all time were put together, they would form but an infinitesimal atom of the infinite wisdom that rules the universe.

Senator HOAR was a tall and stately, yea, an illustrious figure among the foremost men of his day and generation, and in many aspects none were his superiors. He was great in his devotion and service to the paramount ideals of his manhood. He was great in his integrity to the principles which he professed. He loved language, the greatest of all instrumentalities for the communication of thought. He loved letters, and the refinements of thought which they alone can give. He was saturated with the most profound reflections and utterances of the greatest speakers, poets, and thinkers. He painted many a picture which enchained the gaze of the lover of the true, the beautiful, and the good. His tongue spoke many a sentence which aroused the spirit of just reflection and of action and fixed it in firm resolve and elevated the mind to a higher plane of thinking. He was a great lawyer; he dealt mostly with the great under-

lying principles which run their root into natural law; he loved its logic and its philosophies, and the greater the occasion that invoked the play of his faculties the greater would he have appeared in their exercise.

Whether in current debate or in a more stately and formal occasion, his ability as an orator was always conspicuous. His eloquence was attuned to a high key and found expression in clear and sonorous notes. He left no doubt upon the minds of his hearers as to the earnestness of his convictions, as to the power of his logic, or as to the charm of his speech. He was, in a long career, the colleague of many of the brightest intellects and most powerful disputants that ever shone in public discussions, and he suffered by comparison with none of them. He drew from poetry and from art, as well as from history, the fine raiments of his discourses. Some of them, like the armor of great knights who have gone, will be preserved while memory keeps records of battles that will be fought no more. But many of them are more than the obsolete armor of past conflicts and of departed men; they are wellsprings of wisdom and of refreshment, to which passing generations will continually repair for that feast of reason and that flow of soul which are to be found in communion with great minds and great hearts.

Senator HOAR brought with him to the Senate a keen sense of the exalted station in our Government that a Senator occupies. That sense was quick in his breast during all of his long service, and he preserved it without ever doing anything to lower the dignity of his office. It was once known that he had been offered the appointment by the President as Ambassador to Great Britain, and in a friendly way I expressed to him courteous personal congratulation. His reply was that a Senator from the old historic State of Massachusetts, honoring my own State of Virginia by associating it in the same connection, could not be promoted by any other office, great as he knew was the one tendered to him and as much as he appreciated the honor of having his name so mentioned. The sentiment was worthy of him and of the great State which he loved and served so well. He felt and often expressed his conviction that no Senator should receive in his own person any appointment, employment, or emolument from Executive authority while still exercising the Senatorial office. He considered it essential to the dignity and independence of the Senate that a Senator be a Senator only. He believed that a Senator should owe no personal obligation to any sources of power saving alone those which gave him the title and place of Senator and that fixed his duties.

As a member of a great coordinate branch of the Congress, as a judge in a great court that has had and may at any time have the President or other high officer at its bar to answer in judgment, and as an executive agent to share with the President himself the power of appointment, he did not believe it compatible with those relations to become the recipient of personal favor from any executive authority.

This was, in my humble opinion, a just and true conception of the Senatorial office which he filled so well; and I rejoiced to hear him express a view which I deemed so worthy. Let me remark, however, upon the gentleness as well as upon the emphasis and clearness of his opinion. He indulged in no animadversion upon men who had differed with him about that matter and had set a different example. In his autobiography there are some wise reflections kindred to such as ruled him in opinion as to others on this matter, and his mind upon differences between men of equal honor and conscience.

It is a remarkable truth—

He says—

that impresses itself upon me more and more the longer I live, that men who are perfectly sincere and patriotic may differ from each other on what seems the greatest principles of legislation, and yet both sides be conscientious and patriotic. There is hardly a political question among the great questions that have interested the American people for the last few centuries upon which we did not differ from each other. The difference is not only as to the interpretation of the Constitution and the law for the government of the people, but seems to go down to the very roots of the moral law.

That this is a fact upon which he rested no man can doubt, and it is a fact upon which liberalism may build its temple founded on a rock. That "no pent-up Utica" bound his powers of discrimination and that no sectional line was permitted to obscure his sense of justice of the worthy and the noble was often exhibited in generous words and actions. Notably did he display his appreciation of great virtue in what he says in his book of Gen. Edward C. Walthall, of Mississippi, whom he describes most justly as "a perfect type of the gentleman in character and speech and as courteous and eager to be of service to his friends or his country," and to him he pays a tribute which is the badge of true and lasting glory both to him who gave and to him who received. "If," says he, "I were to select the one man of all others with whom I have served in the Senate who seems to me the most perfect example of the quality and charac-

ter of the American Senator, I think it would be Edward C. Walthall, of Mississippi."

Senator HOAR in his service here was a Senator only. He looked the Senator; he spoke the Senator. His eye was single and it was full of light. No man ever said or thought of him that he was the servant of personal ambitions or of private ends. There are many things in heaven and in earth that can not be seen by our eyes, or heard by our ears, or touched by our hands, or which are within the pale of our senses; more indeed "than are dreamed of in our philosophies." Hence many a noble aim may miss its mark however clear be the eye that discerns, however firm be the will that directs, however true be the hand that obeys. It is only possible to the human to be right in mind and conscience and to be sincere in heart. So felt the prophet when he said: "Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life." So did Senator HOAR keep his heart. He aimed his arrow at wrong wherever he thought he found it. He lifted his shield over the right wherever he thought the right needed reinforcement. It is only in such performance of duty that true glory may be found.

"The most important thing about a man is his religion," said Thomas Carlyle, for it is true that out of the creed grows the deed. Mr. HOAR had a religion. It was a noble one. If I sought to sum it up I would say it was "God and humanity; over all and in all God." He was Unitarian in his profession, and at the National Unitarian Conference in this city in October, 1899, he said: "Every Unitarian man or woman, every lover of God or His Son, every one who in loving his fellow-men loves God and His Son, even without knowing it, is welcome to this company." * * * "No Five Points, no Athanasian creed, no Thirty-nine Articles could separate the men and women of our way of thinking from humanity or from Divinity." * * * "We are sometimes told that we can not define Unitarianism. For myself I thank God it is not to be defined. To define is to bound, to inclose, to limit. The great things of the universe are not to be defined. You can not define human soul. You can not define the intellect. You can not define immortality or eternity. You can not define God."

He preached hope, faith, and charity, and finally "that whatever clouds may darken the horizon the world is growing better; that to-day is better than yesterday, and to-morrow will be better than to-day."

The great career of Isham G. Harris was portrayed by Senator HOAR in an address, which, leaving out a few phrases which identify the speaker, might have been spoken by the neighbor and life-long associate of that distinguished Tennessean and true American; for it is replete with every note of appreciation of that singularly able, direct, frank, courageous, and manly man. Senator Harris's services here and elsewhere are clothed with reflections such as are in our hearts to-day with respect to his eulogist, but which no one could express so well as did Senator HOAR.

His influence—

Said Mr. HOAR—

will be felt here for a long time; his striking figure will still be moving about the Senate Chamber, still deliberating and still debating. Mr. President, it is delightful to think that between men who took part in the great conflict of the civil war, at least a greater part of them, the bitter feelings are all gone. Throughout the whole land the word "countrymen" has at last become a title of endearment. The memory of the soldiers of that great conflict is preserved as gently by both sides. Massachusetts joins with Tennessee in putting a wreath on the tomb of her great soldier, her great governor, her great Senator. He was faithful to truth as he saw it, to duty as he understood it, to constitutional liberty as he conceived it.

Not only Virginia, the elder sister of Massachusetts, not only the old thirteen States that founded our fabric of government, but all of the forty-five American Commonwealths that to-day constitute the Republic, say this of him, who so nobly applied it to another: "He was faithful to truth as he saw it; to duty as he understood it; to constitutional liberty as he conceived it." He, like Harris, is also dead. Together all the States bow their heads beside his tomb. Together they bind their wreaths of honor and affection and lay them encircled there.

Man sees all things die around him. The bud and the blossom die. The leaf and the tree die. The birds of the air and the fishes of the sea, the creatures of the forest and the field and the desert; alike, they die. Man in this respect is like them, and we see and feel and know within ourselves, as did our dying brother, that of a truth we die daily. The days die and the nights die. The weeks and the months and the years and the centuries and the sons die. Time itself, even as we call its name and with our every breath, dies away from us. An eternity without beginning lies behind us—dead.

But all things, too, are quickening, pulsing, and springing into life around us—out of darkness the light, out of death life again; and creation and re-creation forever reappear through fire and flood, through ice and air, through land and

sea, in the skies above the earth and in the waters under the earth, uprising and widespreading their redundant and ceaseless continuances and reassertions of life, life, life. See we not, therefore, that all things at all times testify to life, to life instant, to life constant, to life impregnable and irresistible, to life all-conquering; it is scarcely a step to say, to life everlasting. This is what Senator HOAR believed. If these things apply to the material things around us, from which creation is ever evoking newer and higher forms of life, how much more do they seem applicable to the finer and subtler things of spirit; and is it not in the life and character and thought and aspiration and loving kindness of such men as was GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR in that we find indeed the strongest intimations in nature of immortality?

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, Longfellow's poetic allusion to Bayard Taylor may appropriately be applied to the late Senator HOAR:

Dead he lay among his books,
The peace of God was in his looks.
As the statues in the gloom
Watch o'er Maximilian's tomb,
So those volumes from their shelves
Watched him, silent as themselves.

Genial, lovable, witty, scholarly, and eloquent, loving his books and reveling in intellectual research, GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR was the highest type of the scholar in politics. A profound student, a great jurist, an omnivorous reader, his wonderful mind seemed to retain accurate knowledge on almost every conceivable subject, so much so that his associates in the Senate rarely questioned the authenticity of his utterances. How he illumined every discussion that dealt with historical subjects, and how wonderful and instructive were his speeches on the great questions of the day. It seemed to those of us who were privileged to listen to his words of wisdom and admonition that he must always remain in this body, the great central figure of the arena in which his talents were so conspicuously displayed. But he was mortal, and in the fullness of his years the summons came, and his inspiring presence is with us no more. Loving him as we did, it is fitting that words of eulogy, however inadequate they may be, should be spoken by his associates, who knew him as one of the greatest Senators that the Republic has produced.

Of what we shall say here of the late Senator from Massachusetts little may survive the day of its utterance. Our tributes to his worth may soon be forgotten. Our estimates of his character may add nothing to his fame. Our eulogies may not be necessary to keep in the memory of his countrymen his service to the nation. Yet the opinion of his associates in the field of his public usefulness is but the spontaneous testimony of those who have felt the inspiration and uplifting of his presence. Perhaps the most we can hope is that the judgment of his contemporaries may aid the future historian, free from the prejudice and feeling of the hour in which he writes, to assign to Senator HOAR his place among those who have had a prominent part in the making of the Republic.

When I entered the Senate in 1891 Senator HOAR had been a member for fourteen years, that being a much longer service than is usual in this body. He had already attained a leadership in the councils of the nation, which gave to his views the earnest consideration of the country. As a product of New England, my own State had pride in him second only to that of Massachusetts. He stood the conspicuous representative of New England thought and New England independence of action. He had become a fixture in this body. If there was thought anywhere entertained of his ceasing to be a Senator from Massachusetts it never found public expression. Differ, as he frequently did, from the people of the East on public questions, there was that weight given to his opinions and that confidence felt in his integrity that any New England State would have returned him term after term, as did the State of Massachusetts. He held a place in the affections of the people of New England second to that of none other in our history. Some of his predecessors in this body have been rebuked or retired for failing to represent the current opinions of a majority of their constituents, but Senator HOAR's hold upon the public was such that his commission read: "For life, to act as your conscience dictates."

Nor was the deference paid to the views of Senator HOAR by the people of New England greater than that of his associates in this body. Whatever the subject under discussion it had not been exhausted, or the last fitting word spoken, if Senator HOAR was yet to address the Senate. Out of his learning and research would come new facts and new thoughts for consideration. Every debate in which he had a part was enriched by his contribution. His knowledge of history and of precedent was profound and accurate, and he gave of his abundant store of information to all matters of legislation. With him no subject

was too trivial for thoughtful discussion. He was ever the careful, painstaking, and conscientious public servant. Dissenting often from his opinions, there was always that great respect for his views which is paid only to those who command it from the superiority of their knowledge and the integrity of their purpose.

Senator HOAR's service in both branches of Congress covered almost a third of the period of the Government since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Others have been here as long at different times in our history, but to few has it been given to witness and be a part of so great development and so many changes. At the entrance of his career the fifteenth and last amendment of the Constitution was proposed in Congress, and he therefore participated in making our organic law what it is to-day. Versed in all the facts pertaining to the construction and evolution of that document, he could rightly consider himself one of its expounders, and most jealous was he of any departure from its provisions. In all of the important legislation since 1869 he had a part in molding it to the needs of the country. The impress of his thought is stamped upon the statutes of the nation for a generation. His life may be read in our laws, our policies, and our growth. If no one great measure owes to him its authorship it is because he distributed the genius necessary to such a creation over a multitude of enactments.

Mr. President, there is little contemporary appreciation of the faithful public servant, his personal sacrifice, and his fidelity to the trust committed to his care. The public sees but the glamour of power, and notices but the acts that go contrary to its opinion. Senator HOAR's life was the highest type of civic patriotism, for it was dedicated in the loftiest degree to the public service. Honor, fame, reward awaited him in his profession or in the field of literature. Yielding to his inclination and taste he had ahead of him the comforts of private life, its enjoyments, its freedom from public vexations, its satisfying returns. This enticing picture of the future he put aside when the call came to him to take up the public burden, and he bore his part without complaint. Truly there is a heroism of peace as well as of war, and Senator HOAR was the civic hero of his generation.

Could anything be more beautiful and inspiring than his life? In the world at large he had also his part in the public weal. Did the cause of philanthropy need an advocate, he was there. Did the oppressed of other nations call for a champion, his voice was raised in their behalf. Was it a moral lesson to teach, he pointed it with a force at once striking and effective. Did the shadow of superstition darken the land, his gospel of faith, hope, and cheer lifted the veil. To his neighbors he was the beloved citizen. To his countrymen he was the statesman without reproach. To the youth of the nation he was the example of true manhood. To us here he was a helper and friend. To the future we may leave his fame, content that he who writes impartially of that period of the Republic from the close of the war between the States to the incoming twentieth century will place Senator HOAR high among those who loved their country, and gave of the best within them for her betterment. Peace to his ashes.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, it is too frequently true that the language of eulogy far surpasses the true merit of the object of its praise. The ancient maxim of the Latins, "Speak no evil of the dead," found its inspiration in the same charity which impels the ascription of virtues, to one who has gone from the living, far exceeding those which are recognized and accorded to him when in life. It is most rarely true that he who approaches the grateful task of paying tribute to one who was loved and honored in life is freed from the apprehension that he may say more than the record may warrant.

No such apprehension disturbs me when I come to speak of Senator HOAR. On the contrary, his life was so rich in its great accomplishments, his character so strong and so individualistic, his intellectual culture and attainments so high and so varied, and his career so long and so distinguished, in letters, at the bar, and in the national councils, that, as I attempt these few words, I am oppressed with the consciousness that even if time permitted my utterances would be feeble to express the meed of honor and of encomium which he merits and which I would gladly pay to his memory.

In the ten years I have been associated with him in this Chamber, through eight of which I have served on the Judiciary Committee under his chairmanship, I have come to know and to admire him as the learned lawyer and as the wise statesman, as the patriot with boundless devotion to the country and pride in its institutions and in the imperishable principles of its Government; as the great orator upon whose words the Senate was wont to hang with conscious pride, and to which the nation lent an ever eager ear. And withal, as time passed and with it was given the opportunity to know him, when measuring him, not in the narrow limitations of the specialist, but in

the broad field which must be occupied by the all-round man, facing and personally dealing with the varied demands and problems and activities, social and political, of his day, I came to regard him as the most scholarly and the most intellectually cultivated, and the best-equipped man, not only in the Senate, not only in the Congress, but also among all those with whom it has been my fortune to come into personal contact and association. Doubtless it is true that in some respects he was excelled by some men, and that in other respects he was excelled by other men, for however it may have been in the earlier day of more contracted scope of intellectual vision, in this day of limitless intellectual development it is impossible that any man can "take all knowledge to be his province." But nevertheless, in the general range of capacity and acquirement, and taking him as a whole, I have never known the man whom, in general scholarship and intellectual culture and equipment I have thought to be his superior.

To such scholarship, to such intellectual culture and attainment he added great personal industry, intensity of conviction, and unflinching purpose.

But, sir, in the brief moment that I may to-day properly occupy it is not for me to speak of him in this larger view. Nevertheless, omitting the general consideration which is now impracticable, I may briefly advert to a few characteristics and recent incidents in his career.

If there was with him one sentiment deeper and more intense than all others, it was his love of the right of personal liberty and his devotion to the right of self-government. Born on the spot where in 1775 was fired the first shot which echoed round the world the proclamation of personal and political freedom, his heart was ever true to these fundamental rights, warmed as it was by the blood which had coursed through the veins of his patriotic sires. To their defense from all assaults whether from friend or foe he was ever

Constant as the northern star,
Of whose true-fixed and resting quality
There is no fellow in the firmament.

Striking was the evidence of this devotion which he gave within recent years. He was one of the founders of the political party of which he was a most distinguished member. For near half a century he was its zealous and ardent adherent, and for the greater part of the time he stood in the front rank of its leadership. He was devoted to its principles and proud of its history and of its achievements. He loved it as one loves those of his bone and of his flesh. Nevertheless when that party to whose service he was thus consecrated did those things and advocated those policies which in his opinion violated the right of personal and political liberty and which in his judgment violated the right of self-government he, with the loved and venerable Morrill, of Vermont, took issue with his party, and during the years when that controversy raged fiercely here he battled for those rights with a power and eloquence and an untiring pertinacity which have never been surpassed in this Chamber; and those of us who in that fierce controversy thought as he did were honored in being accounted worthy to follow him afar off.

One thing personal to him, Mr. President, I may not forbear to mention. His political party has been for a generation sharply at issue with the policies and the measures predominant in the South. Throughout the lengthening years it has naturally resulted that in the heat of political controversy there have been engendered the fires of personal and political antagonism. And yet, during these same years, no one has spoken more kindly and in words more laudatory of the South than has Senator HOAR; and both in this Chamber and on the rostrum elsewhere he has repeatedly borne testimony to the high ideals and the nobility of character of the people of the South and to the integrity and probity of her public men—virtues the possession of which they prize more than political power or the rewards that wait on political supremacy. And, sir, I am glad of this opportunity to thus publicly testify to the great appreciation of the South of his generous praise and to express the gratitude and honor in which her people will ever hold his memory.

To this, Mr. President, I wish to add the expression of my personal sorrow for his loss. When he went hence, a great void was made in this Chamber, which none other can fill. Wise in council, strong in debate, defiant of wrong, dauntless in the advocacy of the right, ripe in experience and venerable in years, he spoke when others were silent.

Proud of the Senate, he was jealous of its prerogatives, and his prompt challenge met every attempt to invade or violate them. Devoted to the system and the spirit of our Government, he was ever the fearless and outspoken champion in their defense. And since he has gone from among us, when upon occasion they have seemed to me to be here in jeopardy, I have involuntarily turned to his old familiar seat, and I have longed for the voice that is still.

Mr. President, Massachusetts has borne a conspicuous part in the history of our country. She was "the cradle in which young Liberty was rocked." The first blood shed in the cause of independence was poured out upon her soil. Since that first shot at Concord great has been the number of her illustrious sons. When she comes to enroll their names, high among those worthy to be chief in her pride and in her affections will be found that of GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. President, how great the loss of our country is in the death of GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR will, perhaps, not be fully realized until time shall have enabled Americans to fully understand and appreciate the loftiness of his character and the power of his intellect. We of this body, of which he was so long one of its most distinguished members, have had a better opportunity to learn what manner of man he was than others of his contemporaries, and I am sure that if we can not now measure the true greatness of the man we are able to ascribe to him a place in public life from which posterity will, at least, not lower him. We who saw him at the close range of every-day life, without that perspective which is necessary to show the harmony of parts, recognize him as one of the greatest Americans, whose qualities of heart and mind we believe entitle him to the rank of one of the foremost men of his time and generation.

Some idea of the man and of his character can be obtained from a mere reading of the brief sketch of his life which appears in Congressional publications. The bare facts there set forth show that from the time he began life until his death he stood upon a high intellectual and moral plane. His associates from youth were with those of elevated character and unusual intellectual attainments, and in this atmosphere he passed a long, a useful, and an unselfish life. As we learn more and more of the work, public and private, in which he was engaged, we acquire a wider and clearer conception of the breadth of his understanding and the wide range of his sympathies. The movements and institutions with which his name is connected form a true index of the bent of his mind and the aim of his efforts. In no position to which his great attainments called him is there a chance to suspect that selfish ambition had an opportunity to manifest itself. It is true, doubtless, that ambition had a place among the reasons which induced him to accept the positions of honor to which he gave the dignity of his character, but it was an ambition to serve others, not to serve himself.

The colleagues of Senator HOAR in the Senate of the United States will, without exception, bear witness to the predominating characteristic of his work as a public man—unselfish desire to promote the public good. In a word, he was a patriot in the highest and strictest meaning of the term. In no word that he uttered, in no act that he performed, was there other than the most sincere desire to effect something for the common good. We who have had the opportunity to know him personally, to study him as affected by the many and various conditions and situations which occur here, have never had reason to suspect that the thought of self ever shaded the meaning of a phrase or gave the motive for an act. Throughout his long public career nothing has been brought out more clearly than that the object of all his efforts was the well-being of the Republic—the peace, happiness, and prosperity of its citizens. And I think that the future historian who is able to make an unbiased estimate of the worth of the public men who have gone will affirm that of the great men who were distinguished for their love of country none stood before GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR.

It is this characteristic of the great successor of the great men whom Massachusetts has sent to the United States Senate which appeals to me most strongly, and I would that I could impress it upon those who are ambitious to follow in his footsteps in public life. It is a characteristic which was found in those who founded the Republic, maintained it through all the vicissitudes through which it has passed, and which must exist in the citizens of the Republic if the Republic is to endure.

The patriotism of GEORGE F. HOAR was that of the men of '76, the men of the Revolution, the men of the civil war, to whom self was as naught compared with the public good. And his colleagues in this Chamber will readily recall many instances in which it was as clear as the sun on an unclouded day that his public act was performed in the knowledge that it exposed him to penalties which none but the strongest and most unselfish men are willing to invite. I think he stands to-day the type of the American who has made the United States possible, and without whom it can not long exist; and I can not point out a more illustrious example for young Americans to follow than the great statesman whose memory we here honor to-day.

As long as the standard which he set for himself is the standard of the youth of America there need be no fear for the future of our country. Americans with the patriotic ideals of GEORGE

FRISBIE HOAR are an invincible defense against enemies from within or foes from without.

This unselfish love of country was what made Senator HOAR, with his great abilities and his wide learning, a statesman in the broadest and highest sense. Mere politics had no place in his scheme of public life. While a man loyal to his party, and lending to it the weight of his great intellect and wide experience, often following it as long as there was ground for a reasonable and honest doubt in paths which did not meet his hearty approval, he was ever ready to rise above party when his conscience was aroused and his reason was convinced. Party ties were then as cobweb shackles to his action. First with him came the good of our common country. Party advantage and party policy were at all times secondary to the welfare of all the people. And such was the knowledge of the man by his immediate constituents, and such the absolute confidence in his honesty of judgment and devotion to the best interests of the Republic, that a resolution was reported in the Massachusetts legislature on the occasion of his strenuous opposition to party policy on the pending treaty relative to the Philippines declaring that Massachusetts left her Senators "untrammelled in the exercise of an independent and patriotic judgment upon the momentous questions presented for their consideration." And never was implicit confidence more worthily placed than in GEORGE F. HOAR. In his recently published memoirs he sets forth his attitude as a public man as follows:

I have throughout my whole public political life acted upon my own judgment. I have done what I thought for the public interest without much troubling myself about public opinion. * * * I account it my great good fortune that, although I have never flinched from uttering whatever I thought and acting according to my own conviction of public duty, that as I am approaching four score years I have, almost without an exception, the good will of my countrymen. * * * I have never in my life cast a vote or done an act in legislation that I did not at the time believe to be right—

What a splendid sentiment! And this action we can follow and imitate with credit to ourselves as individual Senators and with honor to our country.

I have never in my life cast a vote or done an act in legislation that I did not at the time believe to be right and that I am not now willing to avow and to defend and debate with any champion of sufficient importance who desires to attack it at any time and in any presence. Whether I am right or wrong in my opinion as to the duty of acting with and adherence to party, it is the result not of emotion or attachment or excitement, but of as cool, calculating, sober, and deliberate reflection as I am able to give to any question of conduct or duty. Many of the things I have done in this world which have been approved by other men, or have tended to give me any place in the respect of my countrymen, have been done in opposition, at the time, to the party to which I belonged.

In all his long career in the House of Representatives and in the Senate not one act or word of his is recorded that would serve to throw suspicion upon the absolute purity of his motives and his almost religious zeal for the welfare of his country. He was always looking far into the future, which his great knowledge and long experience taught him has many and vital problems yet to be solved, and, with the sagacity which makes of a sincere, a patriotic, and an able man a true statesman, he sought to so guide legislation that posterity should find no cause to condemn as errors the acts of the Congress of the United States.

The ideals of the founders of the Republic were ever before him, and to maintain or attain them he devoted the great work of his active life. And this work was based on a thorough knowledge of the history and laws of his country, which he had made his study throughout his long career. No man here, probably, better understood the basic principles of our system of government, more deeply entered into the spirit which underlies it, or has followed with greater minuteness the development of our institutions. Recognizing that the rock on which the Republic is built is the Constitution, he devoted a lifetime to an effort to prevent that foundation of our republican system from being undermined and the superstructure rendered unsafe.

It was not the mere lawyer, brilliant and learned as he was, that studied the Constitution and worked out its bearings on political policies and suggested legislation; it was the great statesman, who sought to have every act of Government so rest on a sure basis of truth that progress should be along the straight path leading to that condition of universal well-being which was the aim of the founders.

Thus patriotism and statesmanship made of GEORGE F. HOAR the leading constitutional debater of his time. His knowledge was so minute, so exact, that he was an authority on all constitutional questions, and was so recognized by the Congress of the United States. In the interpretation of the Constitution and important questions as to construction he had important and leading parts, and to his wisdom and legal acumen is in great part due the safe solution of many vexed and vital questions.

which would have led less competent men into labyrinths where dangers lie on every side.

But notwithstanding the eminence attained by GEORGE F. HOAR as a public man, his was a character of almost touching simplicity. He had no thought of his own power or attainments—perhaps did not realize their extent. The keynote is found in his own words:

Down to the time I was admitted to the bar, and indeed for a year later, my dream and highest ambition were to spend my life as what is called an office lawyer, making deeds and giving advice in small transactions. I supposed I was absolutely without capacity for public speaking. I expected never to be married; perhaps to earn twelve or fifteen hundred dollars a year, which would enable me to have a room of my own in some quiet house, and to earn enough to collect rare books that could be had without much cost.

Surely a simple life is here set forth—a life in which vulgar ambition had no part in anticipation, as it had no part in fact. Wealth was not one of the objects which the young man was to strive for, and it was at no time the object of his efforts. That his ideas of life remained unchanged from the simple ones of early manhood was made clear to me when, a few years ago, in intimate private conversation, he stated that he had never had a desire to be rich; that all he wished for was enough to procure for himself and those he loved the necessities of life, and to provide after his death for those dependent upon him.

This is essentially the same simple personal ambition as that of the young lawyer just entering upon his career. And in the midst of a busy, active, and exacting life he clung to his early ambition as to the possession of books, and the scholarly instincts which early manifested themselves were developed into literary powers of great brilliancy. The intervals in his active life which gave leisure were passed among the books, which were his friends, his advisers, and his helpers, and from the great minds of all ages he gathered that store of rich culture which gave charm to his speech and loftiness to his views. That library which he, as a young man, looked forward to as most desirable of possessions was the most valuable part of his estate when he died. He lived the life which was to him most attractive, a life devoted to high thought, high endeavor, and high attainment, and he has left behind him that which is of more worth than great riches.

The lesson—

He says in his memoirs—

which I have learned in life, which is impressed on me daily, and more deeply as I grow old, is the lesson of good will and good hope. I believe that to-day is better than yesterday and that to-morrow will be better than to-day. I believe that in spite of so many errors and wrongs and even crimes my countrymen of all classes desire what is good, and not what is evil.

Well may we say of this noble character:

The seas are quiet when the winds give o'er;
So calm are we when passions are no more;
For then we know how vain it was to boast
Of fleeting things too certain to be lost.
Clouds of affection from our younger eyes,
Conceal that emptiness which age describes.
The soul's dark cottage, battered and decayed,
Lets in new light through chinks that time has made;
Stronger by weakness, wiser men become,
As they draw near to their eternal home.
Leaving the old, both worlds at once they view,
That stand upon the threshold of the new.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. Mr. President, for more than a quarter of a century GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR was one of the most distinguished figures in the United States Senate and one of the best-known men within the limits of the Republic. He honored the Senate and the Senate honored him. He cherished its best traditions and always upheld its dignity and power. He believed it among the wisest provisions of our great scheme of constitutional government. He felt that in the serenity of this Chamber the interests of the American people were secure; that it was one of the most potent safeguards of liberty among men. Its honor was very dear to him.

He had the utmost respect for the senatorial office and looked with marked disfavor upon those who seemed to lack in the same high appreciation of its functions and its influence.

Senator HOAR was of a line of able Senators, men of unusual distinction and acknowledged capacity for public service. He came from a State which has commissioned her most gifted sons, her wisest and ablest statesmen, to represent her here. The roll is a distinguished and honorable one. Among the number were John Quincy Adams, Rufus Choate, Robert C. Winthrop, Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, and Henry Wilson, men who commanded the nation's respect by the force of their genius; men who were well fitted to make a nation's laws. They were in harmony with the spirit of our institutions. They were profound believers in our system of popular government. They possessed in full measure the national confidence and the national admiration. Their lives and their services are a part of the priceless heritage of the Republic.

Senator HOAR was fit for the companionship of the greatest of these. The mantle which Massachusetts placed upon his shoulders was worthily worn by him for more than twenty-five years.

He entered the Senate at an interesting period in our history. Grave questions were in debate and great problems were soon to engage the enlightened and considerate judgment of the American people. He brought hither ample experience as a Member of the National House of Representatives, the reputation of an able lawyer, and the rich accomplishments of a man of letters. He entered this great arena exceptionally well equipped for its manifold duties and responsibilities.

Throughout his career here he addressed himself to his Senatorial duties with entire singleness of purpose. He brought hither no divided allegiance. Neither fear nor favor swerved him in the discharge of his official functions. He never for a moment lost sight of the vital fact that he was the servant of the people in a republican Government. His ideals were lofty, and he sought to carry them into the discharge of his public duties.

Senator HOAR was direct and candid. He had no hospitality for men who were otherwise. He was a brave and sincere man. He had the courage of his convictions and would maintain them against all comers. He was tenacious of his opinions, which had been wrought out by investigation and mature reflection, but whenever convinced that he was wrong he would yield to the better reason.

He was one of the founders of the Republican party and one of its wisest counselors throughout his long public career. He was a firm believer in the virtue of its tenets, a powerful supporter of its administration, yet he sometimes differed with his party associates. His differences never led to their alienation, for they had unbounded faith in the absolute integrity of his purpose, in his entire veracity as a statesman, and in his unquenchable love of country; of his supreme confidence in the beneficence of the party to which he gave his early allegiance, and which conferred upon him signal honors.

When I came to the Senate he was endeavoring to aid in promoting an adjustment of the unfortunate conditions in the island of Cuba so as to avoid an infraction of the international peace. When war became inevitable, he was among the first to raise his voice in vindication of the course upon which we were about to enter. He justified an appeal to the sword in a speech of uncommon power. He supported every measure in that national crisis. When our arms triumphed and the treaty of Paris was laid before the Senate, he was one of the most forceful in opposition to its ratification. His judgment led him to challenge the policy of the President and of his party. He lost no opportunity to make manifest his opposition to the acquisition of the Philippine Islands for he regarded their possession as violative of the principles of our republican institutions. All his powers were summoned in opposition to a step which, in the opinion of the Administration and his party, was commanded by the imperative voice of national duty. The divergence of views was sharp, yet he did not lose in the confidence or in the affection of those with whom he had so long been in political fellowship.

This subject was in debate before the American people when he was last elected to the Senate. His attitude upon it was not in harmony with the prevailing view of his party in the venerable Commonwealth he had so long served. Without a dissenting voice the Republicans of Massachusetts returned him to his seat here. He was profoundly touched by this renewed manifestation of the confidence of his State, and especially by the fact that she thereby recognized his right to the exercise of an untrammelled judgment upon a question of great national significance. I know from his lips how deeply touched he was by this evidence of the regard of the Commonwealth whose approval he valued beyond all else.

During his entire service here there was no abatement of his interest in his Senatorial work. He was a diligent and discriminating student of all questions which engaged our attention, and sought in committee and upon the floor to promote those measures which he regarded most essential in the advancement of the public welfare. He was an investigator, a searcher after truth. His learning was vast, and he gave to the country the fullest benefit of it. For twenty years he was a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, and at the time of his death its chairman. No one during that period was more able and more diligent than he in considering the numerous and difficult legal and constitutional questions which engaged its attention.

Senator HOAR's life was essentially devoted to the public welfare. He entered the National House of Representatives more than a generation before his death. When he entered the public service he practically abandoned the practice of the law. He left his chosen profession after he had become well estab-

lished in it. He turned from its alluring prospects and its material rewards to the service of the State with its inadequate pecuniary returns, because he believed it was his patriotic duty to do so. He did not seek the opportunity to serve his countrymen in the wide national theater where he so long wrought. The people sought him. Speaking of his professional career, he told me he had accumulated a reasonable competency, and that during his public service he had reduced it until only a comparatively small sum remained. He was, nevertheless, eminently satisfied with the course he had pursued. His reward was the consciousness of service performed for his country and his Commonwealth. He believed that here was the field of his best service in the public interest, and he declined high public honors in other departments of the Government. Twice he declined the English mission, a position which he would have greatly adorned. There was in his opinion no more honorable place than the Senate and none better suited to his taste and his talents.

Senator HOAR was a forceful debater. He frequently participated in the discussions of the committee and the Senate. He was zealous in the espousal of his cause and "neither asked nor gave quarter." He brought to the consideration of all questions large experience and wide information. He sought to win the deliberate judgment of men; he cared little for mere applause. He was sober-minded, and addressed himself assiduously to the consciences and judgment of his countrymen. "The man to whom the American people gives its respect," said he, "and whom it is willing to trust in the great places of power are intelligent men of propriety, dignity, and sobriety."

Our friend died as he would have wished—with the harness on. To the last he was in the full possession of his intellectual faculties. He died full of years—full of honors, respected and loved everywhere. No stain rests upon his illustrious name. He awaited death with composure, as the just may do. After he had taken to his bed with an illness he thought temporary, he wrote me. He said the physicians told him that no one died of his ailment. He talked lightly of it, and his letter scintillated with that subtle wit so familiar to us.

When all that science and love could do had been done, and his recovery was impossible, our friend faced the future with uncomplaining lips. A few days before the end he said, "I believe I shall die this afternoon. I have done the best I could. I have always loved this town and its people." In the last serious moment his thought was of the people of his home with whom he had been most closely associated and who never faltered in their allegiance to him.

Scholar, orator, patriot, statesman, colleague, friend, we reverently place upon the records of the Senate the tribute of our affection and admiration.

Mr. PETTUS. Mr. President, I desire also to say a few words on this occasion.

The great Senator from Massachusetts to whose memory we have met to pay tribute was better known to those who have spoken than to myself. They knew him longer; and they knew him and associated with him and learned to honor him as a scholar and as a lawyer. I have only known him here in the Senate as an earnest, eminent statesman; and here learned, in some degree, to appreciate his devotion to the great work he was selected to perform.

My first association with Senator HOAR commenced only eight years ago, when I was made a member of the Judiciary Committee, of which he was the chairman. And his great ability and extraordinary experience in Congress most naturally gave him the capacity as well as an inclination to govern.

He came of a family more distinguished for the number of great men than almost any other American stock; and it was impossible for him not to appreciate the fact of his descent from Roger Sherman, and his near connection with so many distinguished men descended from the same eminent patriot of the Revolution.

It sometimes happens in republics like ours that men affect to care nothing for their own ancestry, and even ridicule others who are not of the same disposition. But the American does not live who would not be proud of the fact if he could truthfully state that his ancestor was a signer of our Declaration of Independence, or served his country faithfully in our Revolutionary war. And such pride should be cultivated. It makes patriots and heroes by stirring the ambition of young men to serve their country with all their power in peace or war, and to work so as to become well qualified for such service. It creates that spirit of high and heroic daring displayed by England's great admiral at Trafalgar when he exclaimed: "Victory or Westminster Abbey!" and gained the greatest naval victory and a most honored place in Westminster Abbey on the same day.

You have in this Capitol a noble chamber, filling and to be filled with bronze and marble statues of great Americans. Why did you dedicate it to that use? To honor the dead, surely, but not merely to that end; it was also to fire the souls of generations living and to come, and to teach them that—

Honest toil is holy service;

Faithful work is prayer and praise;

and that no labor is too great, no danger too imminent, no endurance too long in the service of their country, if they aim to be among those honored for wise and faithful counsel or for brave and noble deeds.

The poet has said:

Princes and lords may flourish or may fade;

A breath can make them as a breath has made.

But this is not true in our country. Here the real nobleman is made not by the breath of a king, but by his own work.

Senator HOAR no doubt inherited strong brain power, and he improved that power by constant, diligent work, and the two combined made him the eminent statesman he was. His brain power and work made him known to the people of his State when he was a young man, and they gave him full opportunity for obtaining distinction among the statesmen of the Union.

He was of the highest type of New England statesman; and he served his State faithfully and honestly in the National Legislature for nearly forty years, first in the House of Representatives and afterwards in the Senate, and continuously. For at each recurring election the people of Massachusetts said to him, "Well done, good and faithful servant!"

They knew him to be what has been called "the noblest work of God," and they knew his inherited brain force and his almost unequalled work, and they loved and honored him and were proud of him. And he loved them, and served them with a devotion and diligence never surpassed.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President, again, within a week, we gather to pay tribute to one of the nation's great men gone to rest. This one differed in many respects from him whose memory we celebrated on last Saturday. He was more tolerant, more optimistic. His sympathies were wider and less deliberate. With learning carefully and richly stored, with philosophies mellowed by observation, with judgments shaped by charity and love, he was at once wise and kind, enlightened and indulgent, firm yet eager to excuse. His beliefs were built on the rock of deep conviction. His standards were the growth of prayerful and conscientious analysis.

Equipped with a keen and penetrating intellect, he could make allowances for those less gifted.

A man of pure and stainless life, he could feel for the victims of temptation. Fixed in his own creed, he was ever ready to recognize the sincerity of those who preached a different faith.

It was GEORGE F. HOAR who said:

If I were to select the man of all others with whom I have served in the Senate who seemed to me the most perfect example of the quality and character of the American Senator, I think it would be Edward C. Wall, of Mississippi.

There is the nature and the measure of the man.

What a wonderful career was his! He saw the American Union grow from infancy to its perfected power and proportions. Almost the whole procession of its tragedies and tumults passed beneath his eye. Born before Andrew Jackson became President, he was a contemporary of, and a participant in, all the great national crises which followed the Missouri Compromise of 1850.

Of every evolution that influenced the country's destiny he was a witness. In each of its most important dramas he was an actor. During his lifetime the gigantic problems, born with the Republic and for half a century threatening its very existence, were carried, if often through blood and terror and calamity, to permanent solutions.

He was a factor in those colossal equations which reconciled the incompatibilities of the States' rights and the Federal philosophies. He took part in the supreme perils of the slavery agitation, the stupendous civil war in which it culminated, and the crowning anxieties of that transition from chaos to ordered harmony which we familiarly describe as the period of reconstruction.

It may be said of him that he saw the nation emerge from its swaddling clothes and grow to the full measure of the raiment of maturity and empire. He lived to hail the realization of his patriotic dream—of the only passion he ever harbored in his loyal heart—the definite rehabilitation of our political and social structure.

He was throughout it all a man of infinite compassion, of comprehensive sympathies, of noble and unselfish impulse. He was a partisan without rancor, an antagonist without bitterness, a friend without reservations and conditions, a conqueror

without vengeance, a loser without resentment. He passed with clean hands and unstained honor through temptations that shook the souls of smaller men. He gazed with pure, unclouded brow on carnivals of profligacy in which proud reputations were swept away and long lives of righteousness went out in degradation. His was a heart where charity abode always. He recognized the virtue of his opponents; he never claimed perfection for himself or his coadjutors. He thought first of his country, of his patriotic obligations, and next of his party and his private welfare.

And his is a career, Mr. President, which the American youth may study in a spirit of reverence and emulation. It is the record of a brilliant and a noble life. It constitutes another of those glorious and beautiful traditions in which the Republic is already so fabulously rich. As long as men admire courage, self-sacrifice, devotion, high sense of duty, and patriotism attuned to martyrdom, so long will the memory of GEORGE F. HOAR be held in honor and affection.

Mr. DEPEW. Mr. President, it is asserted by many writers that the Senate has seen its best days. They claim that the statesmen who made this body famous in the earlier periods of our history have not had any successors of equal merit or genius. The Senate does not change, but the questions which it must discuss and decide are new with each generation. There is a broad distinction between the elucidation and solving of problems which relate to the foundations and upbuilding of institutions, which are vital to their preservation and perpetuity, and the materialistic issues of finance, commercialism, and industrialism. The one arouses in the orator every faculty of his mind, every possibility of his imagination, every aspiration of his soul, and every emotion of his heart, while the others demand mainly the aptitude and experience of the college professor or the expert or student on subjects which affect the fortunes of the factory, the mill, the furnace, and the farm.

Webster could command the attention of listening Senates and of an anxious and expectant country with orations which have become part of our best literature and educate the youth of our schools on interpretations of the Constitution of the United States upon which depend the life or death of liberty. But Webster could hold only temporary interest and a narrow audience on tariff schedules upon wool or lumber, upon iron or cotton fabrics, or upon bimetalism or the single standard. Hamilton and Jefferson and their antagonistic schools were creating with little precedent to guide them a form of government in which liberty and law would give the largest protection to the individual citizen and maintain order and promote the greatest happiness of the mass. The one believed these results could best be obtained by centralized power, the other by its distribution among the States. There was then brought into play the loftiest creative and constructive genius which the world has known.

Webster, Clay, and Calhoun, the Senatorial triumvirate, who attained the zenith of Senatorial fame, made their reputations and that of this body upon the discussion of implied powers in the Constitution, affecting not only the nation's life but the destruction or perpetuity of human slavery. Webster, in that immortal speech, which educated millions of our youth to rush to arms when the Republic was in danger, preached from the text of "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Calhoun saw clearly the extinction of slavery with the growth of the country and brought to the defense of the system resources, intellectual and logical, never equaled; while Clay postponed the inevitable through compromises which were adopted because of his passionate pleas of marvelous eloquence for peace and unity. So in the acute stage of the controversy, which resulted in the civil war and ended in the enfranchisement of the slaves, Seward here and Lincoln on the platform, were appealing to that higher law of conscience, which uplifts the orator and audience to a spiritual contemplation of things material.

Happily the work of the founders in one age and the saviors in another has left to us mainly the development, upon industrial lines, of our country's resources and capabilities. We produced no heroes in over half a century, and yet when the war drums called the nation to arms, Grant, from the tannery, and Lee, from a humble position in the Army, rose to rank among the great captains of all the ages. Had the civil war never occurred, Grant would have lived a peaceful and modest mercantile life in a country town of Illinois, and Lee would have passed the evening of his days in equal obscurity upon the retired list of the United States Army. Better, if the contest can be honorably averted, that a hero should never be known than that his discovery should be brought about by the calamities of war, the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of lives, and the distress, demoralization, and devastation of civil strife.

We pay our tribute to-day to one who in any of these great

periods would have stood beside the most famous, to one who, having the experience of a longer continuous term in Congress than any other citizen ever enjoyed, testified on all occasions to the increasing power, growth, and beneficent influence of this body, and to the ever advancing purity of American public life. His education and opportunities, his singularly intimate connection with the glorious past and the activities of the present, made him a unique and in a measure an isolated figure. He was educated under conditions and in surroundings which developed for the public service conscience, heart, and imagination. A lawyer of the first rank by heredity, study, and practice, he nevertheless approached public questions, not from the standpoint of the pleader but the orator; not as an advocate with a brief, but as a patriot with a mission. He cast his first vote in 1847, when all the fire of his youth had been aroused by the slavery agitation. He came actively into politics the year after, when the Democratic party had divided into the Free Soil and slavery men, and the Whig party was split between the adherents of conscience or cotton. He began his career upon the platform and his preparation for the public service as a conscience Whig.

He saw the preparation, through the American or Know-Nothing party, in which Whigs and Democrats were acting together, of an organization upon broader lines. No one worked harder or more intelligently for the fusion of men of opposite creeds on industrial questions, but of one mind in opposition to slavery, into a National Constitutional Antislavery party. When that party came into existence in 1856 with a Presidential candidate and platform it had no more ardent sponsor for its faith and its future than Senator HOAR. A party whose fundamental creed was liberty for all men of every race and color appealed to the poetic and sentimental side of our friend and to the revolutionary ideas with which he was saturated. He came to believe that the worst which the Republican party might do would be more beneficial to the country than the best which its opponent was capable of. Though often differing from his party associates, his combat was to accomplish his purposes within the lines. He bowed to the will of the majority in his action, without surrendering his individual convictions as to the wisdom of the policy. He claimed, and with much reason, that the party had come after repeated trials, in many instances, to his way of thinking, and if those who went outside of the breastworks and lost all influence had remained with him his ideas would sooner have been adopted. We have here the explanation of the only criticism which has ever been passed upon his public acts. As in the Hawaiian and Panama questions, where his eloquence gave comfort to the opposition and grieved his friends, his votes supported the position of the majority and the policies of the Administration.

It was a high privilege to be a member of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate under his chairmanship. It was a court presided over by a great lawyer. With courteous deference to the members, bills were sent to subcommittees, but when the subcommittee made its report, they found that the questions had been exhaustively examined before by the chairman. The subcommittee which had perfunctorily done its work received in the form of a polite statement and exposition of the case the report which, if they had attended to their duties, they ought to have made. This work required not only vast legal knowledge and accurate judgment but prodigious industry. It was that rare condition of mind where work becomes a habit, and with Senator HOAR when the committee or the Senate or law or literature failed to give him occupation, he would pass the idle hours in translating Thucydides or some other Greek author into English.

In the examination at the close of the last session, before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, of the president and apostles of the Mormon Church, himself a close student of all theologies and an eminent Unitarian, he was aroused by the claim of divine inspiration for the words and acts of the Mormon apostles. He drew from President Smith the statement that the action of his predecessor, President Woodruff, in reversing the doctrine of polygamy, heretofore held by the church, was directly inspired by God, and then made him testify that though living under the inspiration of the presidency of the church he was also living in direct violation of that revelation by remaining a polygamist. In the course of a long cross-examination he drew from Apostle Lyman statements of doctrine and beliefs, and subsequently contradictions of these positions, and then forced the apostle to swear that both the assertion and the contradiction were inspired by God.

At the age of forty-three he was at the cross-roads of his career. He had reached a position at the bar which placed within his grasp the highest rewards of the profession of the law. The country was entering upon an era of specu-

lation, of railroad building, the bankruptcy and reorganization of combinations of capital in the creation and consolidation of corporations, which called for the highest talents and the best equipment of lawyers. Questions as to the power of the General Government over corporations created by States and the powers of the States as to limitations and confiscations of corporations engaged in interstate commerce interested capital and labor, shippers, and investors. The largest fees and fortunes ever known in the history of the practice of the law came to those who demonstrated their ability during these wonderful years. On the threshold of this temple of fortune and fame at the bar Mr. Hoar was elected to the United States Senate. He knew that he lived in a State whose traditions were to keep its public men who merited its confidence continuously in Congress. He felt that in the great questions still unsolved which had grown out of the civil war and the marvelous development of the country he could perform signal public service. His decision was made. The courts lost a great lawyer, the Senate gained a great statesman, and he lived and died a poor man.

I spent a memorable night with Mr. Gladstone when in a reminiscent mood, and with a masterful discrimination and eloquence he conversed upon the traditions of the House of Commons during the sixty years of his membership. As the stately procession of historic men and measures came into view, they were inspired by the speaker with all the characteristics and methods of their period. The changes which had occurred were detailed by a master who loved and revered the Commons. Senator Hoar would do this for the thirty-seven years of his activities in Congress, but with a wit and humor which Gladstone lacked. He remembered the sarcasm, or the ridicule, or the epigram, or the witticism, or the illustration which had not only illumined but ended the debate, and the opposing debater.

We read with wonder of the nights when Samuel Johnson gathered about him Goldsmith and Burke and Reynolds and Garrick; and Boswell could make immortal volumes of their conversations, especially at this time when conversation is becoming a lost art, because the shop has invaded the drawing-room and the dinner table, and cards have captured society.

But Senator Hoar knew his favorites among the Greek and Roman classics, and the Bible and Shakespeare by heart. He could quote with a familiarity of frequent reading and retentive memory from the literature of the period of Queen Elizabeth and of Queen Anne, as well as the best of modern authors, and he was a member of that coterie which met weekly at Parker's, in Boston, where Longfellow, Hawthorne, Whittier, and others reproduced for our day, and in better form, the traditions of the Johnsonian Parliament, and where the Senator and his brother were the quickest and the wittiest of the crowd.

Whether in conversation or debate there never has been in the American Congress a man so richly cultured and with all his culture so completely at command.

The statesmen of the Revolution were with Senator Hoar living realities. The men of the present were passing figures, fading into obscurity, compared with these immortals. In a remarkable speech he said of the signers of the Declaration: "We, not they, are the shadows." On his father's side, his grandfather, two great grandfathers, and three uncles were in Lincoln's company at Concord Bridge, and his mother was a daughter of Roger Sherman, whom he thought the wisest and ablest of the members of the Continental Congress. He was the only person who signed all four of the great state papers to which the signatures of the Delegates of the different Colonies were attached: The Association of 1774, the Articles of Confederation, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States.

His mother remembered, as a little girl, sitting on Washington's knee and hearing him talk, and her sister, the mother of William M. Evarts, when a child of 11, opened the door for General Washington as he was leaving the house after his visit to her father, Roger Sherman. The General, with his stately courtesy, "put his hand on her head and said, 'My little lady, I wish you a better office.' She dropped a courtesy and answered, quick as lightning, 'Yes, sir; to let you in.'" He lived all his life in this atmosphere of his youth. The marvelous results of the working of the principles of the charter framed in the cabin of the *Mayflower* for "just and equal laws," and of the Declaration of Independence in the development of orderly liberty for his countrymen, convinced him that the same rights and privileges would end as happily, after trial, with the negroes of the South and the people of the Philippine Islands and of the Russian Empire. It was a matter with him not of pride or boastfulness, but of sustaining power under responsibilities that in every Congress from the beginning had been a representative

of the Sherman clan. I was distantly related to him by the same tie, and he exhibited an elder brotherly and almost fatherly watchfulness and care for me when I entered the Senate.

His cousins, William M. Evarts and Roger Minot Sherman, were the foremost advocates of their periods, his father eminent at the bar, and his brother Attorney-General of the United States, and yet he would have been the equal of either as a lawyer if he had climbed for its leadership. It has been the high privilege of his colleagues here to meet, converse, work, and debate with a Mayflower Puritan, possessed of all the culture and learning of the twentieth century, but with the virtues, the prejudices, the likes and dislikes, the vigor and courage of the Pilgrim Fathers, neither softened nor weakened by the looseness of creeds nor the luxury of living of to-day. As our friend the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Lodge] said in his most discriminating and eloquent eulogy—the best, I think, I have ever heard as a tribute of an associate and friend—Senator Hoar would have died like a martyr for his principles. In 1850 he delivered a speech in Mechanics' Hall, at Worcester, upon the evils of slavery and the crime of its extension into the Territories, which attracted general attention and was widely published. Fifty-four years afterwards he was again before an audience in Mechanics' Hall, composed of the children and grandchildren of the first.

The dread summons had then come to him, and he had but few days to live. The old warrior spoke with the fire of his early manhood, but his message to his neighbors and countrymen after a half century was not of war, as before, but of peace, love, and triumph. The progress and development of the Republic during these fifty years of liberty was his theme. He looked joyously upon the past and present and was full of hope and confidence for the future. He had finished his work and performed a great part in great events of great moment for his country and humanity, and he left to his contemporaries and posterity the brilliant example of a life nobly lived.

Mr. McCOMAS. Mr. President, the Senate dedicated this day to the memory of a great Senator. Massachusetts sent the younger Adams, Webster, Choate, and Sumner, and later sent GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR to the greatest legislative body in the world. Those great names belong to the whole country, and Senator Hoar's fame forever associates his name with that illustrious company. He, too, has become an historic figure. His death robs Massachusetts of her foremost citizen and takes away from the nation its highest exemplar of the scholar and statesman. Without distinction of party, creed, or color, the whole people lament their great loss.

This Senate Chamber was the place of his achievement and renown during a third of a century. In the last year of his life he wrote: "I had an infinite longing for my home and my profession and my library. But the fates sent me to the Senate, and have kept me there, until I am now the man longest in continuous legislative service in this country, and have served in the United States Senate longer than any other man who has represented Massachusetts." He came to the House in 1869. He was promoted to the Senate eight years later, and served until his death in 1904. At the centennial celebration of the establishment of the seat of government at Washington, which occurred in the first year of this new century, he spoke eloquently of the leading statesmen of the last century, and especially of those who were his contemporaries; and his closing words proved personally prophetic. "Their work," he said, "is almost done. They seem to survive for a brief period only that the new century may clasp hands with the old, and that they may bring to the future the benediction of the past."

After a period all too brief he, too, passed away, a veteran statesman whose life work was done.

In those last years, unmindful of his age, with unflinching vigor, with unrivaled brilliancy of speech, inspired by a love of liberty which was inbred, he waged continuous warfare upon the Administration's Philippine policy, which has been approved by the country, and, as I believe, by its results. Those of us who differed with Senator Hoar about that great issue were compelled to admire his lofty eloquence, his keen wit and repartee, his learning, his resourcefulness, his high ideals, his courage, and his loyalty to his convictions. He obeyed his conscience in scorn of consequence.

A popular and long-trusted leader of his party in the Senate, he suffered with fortitude the pain of separation from the associates of a lifetime, because he believed his party had departed from the path of Sumner and Lincoln.

It may be there is something in the New England environment to account for the unbroken line of New England statesmen,

now gone, who have successively in each generation opposed every expansion of the territory of the Republic. It is fortunate for the country, as I believe, that the most eminent living statesmen of New England have been in sympathy with the whole country in its latest territorial expansions, have been potential in its beginnings, its development, and its successes.

Senator HOAR was the last of the conspicuous leaders who joined in the great movement that abolished slavery. To him the Republican party was the last child of freedom. In one of the most valuable and most charming autobiographies of modern times, he tells us, "I became of age at just about the time when the Free Soil party, which was the Republican party in another form, was born. In a very humble capacity I stood by its cradle. It awakened in my heart in early youth all the enthusiasm of which my nature was capable, an enthusiasm which from that day to this has never grown cold. No political party in history was ever formed for objects so great and noble. And no political party in history was ever so great in its accomplishment for liberty, progress, and law."

The Senator voices thus the Puritan sentiment of his great State. He loved the Puritans and he loved his State. His family name through seven generations belongs to the list of Massachusetts worthies. Some of his ancestors were illustrious Americans. Said he: "I am descended from the early Puritans of Massachusetts in every line of descent." It is not strange that the sense of justice and of liberty in Senator HOAR instinctively opposed in a material age the selfishness of commercialism. Again and again he offered moral and poetic protest against the materialistic standards of our day.

He defended the right of asylum of the Chinese upon our soil. He espoused the cause of the insurgent Filipinos because of his concern for their liberties and because he feared our possession of the Philippine Archipelago meant its commercial exploitation. He was at all times solicitous for the welfare of our Indian wards. He was the every-ready champion of the colored race, their sure friend in their helplessness, their sympathizer in their advancement. It seemed to me that Senator HOAR was incapable of prejudice against man or woman, race or creed.

The product of Concord and of Harvard, the friend of Emerson, the great Senator was essentially a liberal in faith and opinion. He fought religious prejudice. He urged his Protestant countrymen not to forget that the religious persecution of which they cherished the bitter memory was the result of the spirit of the age, and not of one form of religious faith. A year ago in the Senate, in the speech to which the distinguished Senator from New York [Mr. DEWEY] has so recently and so eloquently made reference, he spoke of Charles Carroll, the last of the signers. Said Senator HOAR: "Charles Carroll was a devoted Catholic. He belonged to that church which preserved for mankind religion, learning, literature, and law through the gloomy centuries known as the Dark Ages. Yet it is the only denomination of Christians against which anything of theological bitterness or bigotry seems to have survived amid the liberality of our enlightened day."

To weigh the career of a great Senator by the statutes associated with his name, is to weigh his merits by the apothecary's scales. We may not recall Senator HOAR's paternity of the Presidential succession act or his part in fashioning the bankruptcy law, or the antitrust law, or his share in framing or amending a hundred important measures. We can never forget his love of country, which was a passion, the many laborious inspiring years he devoted to his country's service, his great intellectual powers, his learning, his culture, his profound knowledge of his country's history, his oratory, his lofty character, his pure and noble life.

Senator HOAR was the best example of the scholar in public life. He was the most scholarly statesman; he loved learning; he loved books. His long experience in great affairs, his keen habit of observation, saved him from overestimating the value of books, yet it was ever a delight to hear him talk about books. When he tells us of days spent in London in examining precious old books, and rare editions, he adds: "The experience was like having in my hands the costliest rubies and diamonds."

Machiavelli, of such sinister renown, and our great American Senator, of such high mind and stainless life, were as wide apart as the centuries which separate their careers. But Senator HOAR at Worcester might have written a letter to a friend very like that in which Machiavelli gives a friend of his a picture of himself and of his daily life at San Casciano: "But when evening falls I go home and enter my writing room. On the threshold I put off my country habit, and array myself in royal courtly garments. Thus worthily attired I make my entrance into the ancient courts of the men of old, where they receive

me with love, and where I feed upon that food which only is my own and for which I was born. I feel no shame in conversing with them and asking them the reason of their actions. They, moved by their humanity, make answer; for four hours' space I feel no annoyance, forget all care; poverty can not frighten nor death appall me. I am carried away to their society."

In like glorious company during his long and laborious life Senator HOAR found solace and delight. He shared that ecstasy. It was therefore a characteristic utterance when he said: "If one were now to place in my hands, as a gift, a million of dollars, I doubt whether it would produce in me any unusual emotion."

I have carefully observed the Senate for twenty odd years. It is my belief that there are usually comparatively few rich men among its members, and those often work hardest. If they are rich they do not forget to toil terribly. Most of its members are usually men of modest income who might have gained riches in private station. Some are poor men. It is well with the Republic while this remains true of this Senate. It is well that near the close of his long career Senator HOAR, in proud humility, wrote, "during all this time I have never been able to hire a house in Washington. My wife and I have experienced the varying fortune of Washington boarding houses, sometimes very comfortable, and a good deal of the time living in a fashion to which no mechanic earning two dollars a day would subject his household." The consolations he sorely needed he found in higher things.

In this material age, when the pursuit of money is so eager, so general, and so often successful, the memory of the life of our great Senator, as we now look back upon it, comes upon a people struggling for great accumulation, with that "unrest which men miscall delight," like a benediction. "Tenui musam meditatur avena."

That noble life has ended, and when we sum up what he has done, when we see how important, how useful, how varied, has been the work of his life, we exult while we lament. Scholar, statesman, patriot, poor in worldly fortune, he accepted and fulfilled a vow of poverty to give the best years of his life to his country, and yet he died one of the richest of men in treasures that are priceless.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. President, I can not hope to add anything to the eloquent and heartfelt tributes which have just been paid to the memory of the Hon. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR by those who have been so long associated with him in public life. Such long and intimate association has enabled them to speak truthfully and convincingly of his great ability, his ripe scholarship, his exalted patriotism, his broad statesmanship, and the great value of his services in the Congress of the United States. When it became known that his life was ended the people of his State were touched by the messages of love and sympathy which came from all sections of our country, and they will deeply appreciate the words of sincere affection, respect, and admiration spoken here to-day by his fellow-Senators.

The people of Massachusetts had faith in Senator HOAR. They knew that his ideals were high, that he was always actuated by a sense of duty, that his sole aim was to do what he believed to be right. He always served them with absolute fidelity. Not for one moment during his long career did he lose their confidence. They never questioned his devotion to principle.

It has been truthfully said that no man was nearer to the great heart of Massachusetts than Senator HOAR. Throughout our Commonwealth there is a deep sense of personal loss. The sorrow is genuine. Grief at his death, however, is not at all restricted to party or State. You all know how he loved his home and his State, with what pride and affection he always referred to his beloved Massachusetts, but he believed that the man who loves his household and his kindred and his town and his State best will love his country best, and his life was given not to his home and his State alone, but to his country.

One of the characteristics which made Senator HOAR so much respected and beloved was his freedom from race or creed prejudice. With all his might he hated bigotry and intolerance. Narrowness and petty prejudice were abhorrent to him, and he never hesitated to denounce them. It is not surprising, therefore, that his death has been recognized by all citizens, regardless of race or religion or politics, as a national calamity.

Senator HOAR had not only a great brain but a great heart. His sympathies were world-wide, and he was recognized as a friend of the oppressed not only in his own country but throughout the world. Injustice and tyranny wherever found excited his deepest indignation, and his heart went out to all peoples struggling for liberty and independence.

To-day there is mourning, deep and sincere, but we can even now rejoice because of the record he has made. It is without stain. He was one of those who served his fellow-men, and the world is happier and better because he has lived in it. We rejoice because during all of his long life he was true to the highest standards. We are thankful for his brave, pure, and noble life, for it will be an inspiration to his countrymen during all the years that are to come.

Mr. President, I ask for the adoption of the resolution I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution submitted by the junior Senator from Massachusetts will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to; and the Senate (at 4 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) adjourned until Monday, January 30, 1905, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, January 28, 1905.

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by Rev. JOHN VAN SCHAIK, Jr.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, That to-day, after the consideration of bills under the order relating to pension business shall have been concluded, it shall be in order to consider in the House as in Committee of the Whole bills on the Private Calendar of the following classes:

All bills reported from committees other than Committees on Pensions, Invalid Pensions, Claims, and War Claims, excepting such as may involve promotions of persons already in the Army or Navy or the placing of persons on the retired list of either service; bills reported from the Committee on Claims involving reimbursement for lost checks, lost bonds, or lost revenue stamps.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Is this resolution reported from the Committee on Rules?

Mr. DALZELL. Not at all. It is a resolution which I have prepared, to which I ask the House to agree. The purpose is to reach a number of meritorious bills which are on the Calendar that otherwise will not be reached. There are about thirty in all.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] has excluded all bills coming from the Committee on War Claims, as I understand it.

Mr. MADDOX. Mr. Speaker, I object. This—

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. What class of claims does this refer to?

Mr. MADDOX. That is what I desire to find out; why these others are excluded?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] has excluded all claims coming from the Committee on Claims and the Committee on War Claims.

Mr. DALZELL. Except such claims as those that refer to loss of checks, loss of bonds, and loss of revenue stamps. This will enable the House to consider thirty meritorious bills, about which I doubt whether there would be any objection if unanimous consent were asked for their passage.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, there are certain claims upon the Calendar that ought to have gotten into the omnibus claims bill, that were too late or for other reasons did not get there. They could not very well get on now in conference without some separate independent action of the House. Why can not the gentleman allow those to come up, too, at the same time?

Mr. DALZELL. It would be very difficult to make a selection of those claims. There are a great many of them, and those committees have their own special day.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Theoretically they have.

Mr. DALZELL. They have had it all during this session.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. But generally somebody objects, though.

Mr. DALZELL. But they have had this day all through this session, with the exception of one day, as I recollect.

Mr. SIMS. There are some bills on the Calendar that are not for collection of claims that are exceedingly meritorious, but being on the Private Calendar the Speaker refuses to recognize Members for the purpose of unanimous consent. Some of these are meritorious, and I do not see how it could be done where it does not involve a charge on the Treasury, but just to correct a military record.

Mr. PAYNE. This excepts bills to correct military record?

Mr. SIMS. I do not want it excepted, because they are very meritorious. But the Speaker will not recognize a unanimous consent simply because they are on the Private Calendar.

Mr. PAYNE. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] well knows that when these bills come up in the House it always creates such disturbance that we have to have a quorum.

Mr. SIMS. But make a recommendation here that Congress recommends it.

Mr. PAYNE. I think we had better take what we can get.

Mr. DALZELL. I think that if the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] will read that order, he will see that it is meritorious business.

Mr. MADDOX. The gentleman from Pennsylvania says that there are about five claims now, and that there are about thirty in all; what are the other twenty-five?

Mr. DALZELL. The other twenty-five are bills upon the Private Calendar that come from committees other than the Committee on Claims, Committee on War Claims, and Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MADDOX. What are they carrying?

Mr. DALZELL. They are committees that have no day, like the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, or the Committee on Military Affairs, and so on.

Mr. MADDOX. I would like to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL]—

Mr. DALZELL. And the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MADDOX. You are talking about a committee that has no day. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] has already said that theoretically the Committee on War Claims has a day, but never has had it yet.

Mr. DALZELL. They have had a day, every day they were entitled to during this session of Congress. They waived the last day.

Mr. MADDOX. I have never heard of it, and I have been in constant attendance.

Mr. DALZELL. The last day they put that bill in conference—

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the rereading of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] asks that the House agree to the following resolution.

Mr. MADDOX. Now, Mr. Speaker, I am going to object until I find out what these claims are.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GIBSON] asks that it be again reported, and, without objection, it will be so reported.

The resolution was again reported.

Mr. MADDOX. Now, as I understand the reading of that resolution, we can take up all these bills reported promoting officers.

Mr. DALZELL. Not at all. Those are excluded.

Mr. MADDOX. Will the gentleman take the Calendar and read what they are?

Mr. DALZELL. I could not do that. They are all bills on the Calendar except those from the committees that are excluded by the order. They cover bills from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that are on the Private Calendar, bills from the Committee on Military Affairs, and bills from the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MADDOX. Now, I am perfectly willing to take up these cases now under the rule for unanimous consent if they ought to pass. This seems to be selecting out from the Calendar of this House some thirty bills and giving them precedence over all others. If these claims ought to pass and I can find out from anyone that it ought to be done, of course I have no objection to it whatever, but the idea of selecting out a certain number of claims to the exclusion of all others I do object to.

Mr. DALZELL. The House can deal with these claims as it sees fit.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman indulge the Chair for a moment?

Mr. DALZELL. Certainly.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is applied to many times a day by Members to submit requests for unanimous consent to consider bills on the Private and other Calendars. Heretofore none have been submitted for unanimous consent but what the Chair would have voted for as a Member of the House, and the gentlemen who have asked the Chair about this matter are quite aware that as touching the Private Calendar the Chair has exercised his right as a Member of the House to object. While the Chair does not say whether any or all bills on the Private Calendar are worthy or not, there are a great many of them that are worthy. Yet it did seem and does seem to the Chair that bills, for instance, touching lost checks and lost bonds, bills from the Committee on Military Affairs, not involving the promotion of officers but touching matters relating to muster, might be disposed of. The Chair recollects there is one bill that would give muster to certain members of a New York regiment, possibly the Twentieth New York, who by technicality were not mustered at a certain day, so that it would not entitle them to bounty, etc.; and so along the line. The Chair caused the clerk to the Speaker's table to examine the bills, and discovered about thirty bills, not one of which the Chair would have any hesitation in submitting to the House one by one for unanimous consent were it not that when a bill on the Private Calendar is submitted for unanimous consent it necessarily subjects the Chair to a running obligation touching other Members having bills and their desire to have them considered. No one man can understand the merits of all the bills upon the Calendar. It has been the desire of the Chair, in which the House has cooperated, to substantially prevent the enactment of legislation generally on the Calendars by unanimous consent by declining to submit requests for unanimous consent. In other words, that is the way the Chair has of objecting as a Representative. Now, then, it is quite immaterial to the Chair, as one Member of the House, whether objection is made or not. It would possibly relieve the Chair and meet the approval of the House if a class of bills that on their face it is patent should pass, and as it seems would appear to the whole House should pass upon the mere reading, if same could be covered by the resolution offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MADDOX. Now, Mr. Speaker, I desire to say that I have no objection to this legislation in regard to lost checks and bonds, and I do not know that any other man in the House has. If the gentleman would amend his resolution so that it will only cover these, I am perfectly willing.

Mr. DALZELL. Covering the checks and bonds? They are all covered by the resolution.

Mr. MADDOX. I mean to limit it to those.

Mr. DALZELL. Oh!

Mr. MADDOX. I must insist upon this proposition at the present; and, unless amended, I shall have to object until I look it over somewhat.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia objects.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FOSS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill (H. R. 18467) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and for other purposes; which was read the first and second time, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. RIXEY. Mr. Speaker, I reserve all points of order on the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia reserves all points of order.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HITT, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the bill (H. R. 18468) making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I reserve all points of order on the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia reserves all points of order on the bill.

MORRIS DEL DOWANE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (H. R. 16311) granting an increase of pension to Morris Del Dowane, with a Senate amendment, which was read.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF THE UNITED STATES.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House a Senate bill (S. 6584) to incorporate the trustees of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America, this bill being substantially the same as a House bill already reported and not imposing a charge upon the Treasury. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That George M. Moulton, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, grand master ex officio; and H. Wales Lines, of Meriden, in the State of Connecticut, grand treasurer ex officio of said grand encampment; and Reuben H. Lloyd, of San Francisco, in the State of California; Samuel C. Lawrence, of Medford, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Warren LaRue Thomas, of Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, and their successors, are hereby created a body politic and corporate in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That the name of this corporation shall be "Trustees of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar," and by that name it shall have perpetual succession, with the power to sue and be sued, to plead and to be impleaded, in the courts of law and equity within the jurisdiction of the United States.

SEC. 3. That this corporation shall have authority and be empowered to take, hold, manage, control, and invest the permanent fund of \$30,000 of said grand encampment, and such additions as shall be made thereto from time to time. This corporation may also receive and execute the trust of gifts and devises made to it for charitable, educational, or other Masonic or Templar purposes, whether the same shall come from this grand encampment, or from any subordinate body under its jurisdiction, or from any member of the Masonic or Templar order, or from any other Masonic or Templar source; and shall have and exercise all the powers, rights, and privileges incident to corporations of a similar nature: *Provided, however,* That in the matter of loans and investments of funds it shall be governed by the provisions of the constitution of said grand encampment and any amendments thereof that may be adopted, and the conditions imposed by the terms of any deed, gift, legacy, or devise in its behalf.

SEC. 4. That said corporation shall have power and authority to elect a president, treasurer, and secretary and to make all bylaws, rules, and regulations necessary for the management and discharge of the duties of its trust not repugnant to the laws of the United States, or to the constitution, statutes, rules, and regulations of said grand encampment, and shall make detailed report of all its transactions at each succeeding triennial convocation thereof, and shall be subject to such action and direction as said grand encampment shall deem expedient in the premises.

SEC. 5. That no trustee or member shall hire or use any portion of the funds within the control of this corporation, or be surety for any loan made by it, or receive any compensation for services in the discharge of his duty as such.

SEC. 6. That said George M. Moulton, or any two of said incorporators, are authorized to call the first meeting of the corporation for the purposes of organization and the transaction of such business as shall be incident thereto at such time and place as may be convenient.

SEC. 7. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act at pleasure.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I had the honor of introducing a bill identical with this into the House of Representatives. This bill was introduced into the Senate. This is the Senate bill amended by simply striking out the preamble. The House bill has been favorably reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia, and I ask that this Senate bill be now put upon its passage, and that the House bill do lie upon the table.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Does this make this a District of Columbia corporation?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Entirely so.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. So that it is local?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Yes; it is a charter within the District of Columbia, in express words.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. We are acting in a sense in a municipal capacity in chartering this corporation under these circumstances?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Yes. It is exactly in line—

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Precisely as a State legislature would in a State?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Yes; it is exactly in line with the former bills chartering institutions by the Congress making them local to the District of Columbia.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. This does not undertake to confer any other power?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. It does not, in any State. Mr. MADDOX. How does it affect the organization outside of the District of Columbia?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Not at all. It simply gives them a chartered existence, makes them a corporation, enables them to hold the title to their property, just as was done in the case of the supreme council, I may say, having introduced that bill also.

Mr. MADDOX. In the States?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Oh, no; purely in the District of Columbia. The charter applies to the District of Columbia.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, the corresponding House bill was ordered to lie on the table.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House resolution 448.

The SPEAKER. What is the title of the resolution?

Mr. JENKINS. House resolution 448. It has no title.

The SPEAKER. A resolution that was referred to the Judiciary Committee?

Mr. JENKINS. A House resolution referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER. It has been reported by that committee?

Mr. JENKINS. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be, and he is hereby, directed to investigate the conditions of the iron and steel industry of the United States for the purposes of ascertaining the following facts: Is the United States Steel Corporation and its associated and constituent companies engaged in commerce between the States and Territories or with foreign countries? And if so engaged, to what extent the iron and steel industries in the United States, including the output and prices of its products, are controlled by said corporation and its associated and constituent companies.

To what extent said corporation and its associates control the output and prices of the finished products made by independent companies dependent upon it for their raw material.

To what extent, if at all, does said company or its associates sell its products cheaper to its export trade than it does to its domestic customers.

And whether said conditions have resulted in whole or in part from any contract, combination, or agreement in the nature of a trust or conspiracy in restraint of commerce between the States and Territories or with foreign countries, and that he report his action, with the evidence taken and with such findings and recommendations as he may deem wise to make, to the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress of the United States.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The following amendment, recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary, was read:

In line 8, page 2, strike out all after the word "report" and insert in lieu thereof the words "his findings according to law."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, is that the only change made in the resolution—"his findings according to law?" With the exception of those words, will it read as it was originally introduced? In other words, will we get all the information sought by the original resolution?

Mr. JENKINS. Oh, yes.

Mr. BARTLETT. Except that the method of making a report is changed.

Mr. JENKINS. Yes; that amendment is to meet a condition of the statute.

Mr. BARTLETT. I understand; and that is the only change made in the resolution?

Mr. JENKINS. Yes; that is the only change.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. JENKINS, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

BILLS ON THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that bills on the Private Calendar in order for consideration to-day may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent that bills on the Private Calendar in order to-day shall be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER called to the chair Mr. CAPRON as Speaker pro tempore.

H. B. WISE.

The first business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 14906) for the relief of H. B. Wise.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Henry B. Wise, who served under the name of Henry W. Bach, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as captain of Company H, Thirty-ninth Regiment United States Colored Infantry, on the 20th day of July, 1864.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Provided, That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH C. PROSSER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17297) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Prosser.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph C. Prosser, late of Company A, One hundredth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM D. LEEK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 11114) granting an increase of pension to William D. Leek.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William D. Leek, late of Company I, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FRANKLIN SAVAGE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17452) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Savage.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Franklin Savage, late of Company K, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES R. FERSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15043) granting an increase of pension to James R. Ferson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James R. Ferson, late of Company B, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Artillery," insert the word "Heavy."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS D. HORNER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 12349) granting an increase of pension to Thomas D. Horner.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas D. Horner, late of Company K, Seventy-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH S. THOMPSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17017) granting an increase of pension to Joseph S. Thompson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph S. Thompson, late of Company K, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and also late of Company L, Fourth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the words "also late of."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE JAGGERS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16501) granting an increase of pension to George Jagers.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George Jagers, late of Company F, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ELISHA C. DAVIDSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16177) granting an increase of pension to E. C. Davidson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of E. C. Davidson, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of Elisha C. Davidson, late of Company G, Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and second lieutenant Company B, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Elisha C. Davidson."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHAUNCEY L. GUILFORD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17272) granting an increase of pension to Chauncey L. Guilford.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Chauncey L. Guilford, late of Company K, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ALONZO P. SPOONER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17084) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo P. Spooner.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Alonzo P. Spooner, late of Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LOUISA E. CUMMINGS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16932) granting a pension to Louisa E. Cummings.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Louisa E. Cummings, widow of Albert S. Cummings, late acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the words "in the."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GUSTAV TAFEL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16364) granting an increase of pension to Gustav Tafel.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Gustav Tafel, late colonel One hundred and sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "colonel," insert the word "lieutenant."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES A. GOSSETT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17147) granting an increase of pension to James A. Gossett.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James A. Gossett, late of Company F, Thirtieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16551) granting an increase of pension to William Morris.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Morris, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Volunteers" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Volunteer Infantry."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES O. LAPHAM.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15861) granting an increase of pension to Charles O. Lapham.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles O. Lapham, late corporal, Company G, Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "corporal" and insert in lieu thereof the word "of."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WALLACE W. HICKS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16731) granting an increase of pension to W. W. Hicks.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of W. W. Hicks, late of Company C, Second Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "of," strike out the letter "W." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Wallace."
Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Wallace W. Hicks."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FRANCES A. M'QUISTON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16472) granting a pension to Frances A. McQuiston.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Frances A. McQuiston, widow of John C. McQuiston, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "of Company D, Sixteenth" and insert in lieu thereof the words "colonel One hundred and twenty-third."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

AGLAE BACHE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15751) granting an increase of pension to Aglae Bache.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Aglae Bache, widow of the late Albert D. Bache, pay inspector in the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Aglae" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Aglæ."

In same line strike out the words "the late."

In same line, before the word "pay," insert the word "late."

In line 7 strike out the words "in the."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Aglae Bache."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

M. HELEN ORCHARD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16687) granting an increase of pension to M. Helen Orchard.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of M. Helen Orchard, widow of John C. Orchard, late of Company B, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 9 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN WINEMILLER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17244) granting an increase of pension to John Winemiller.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of

John Winemiller, late of Company A, Ninety-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHRISTOPHER C. KREPPS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15616) granting a pension to C. C. Krepps.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of C. C. Krepps, late captain of Company F, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "of," strike out the letter "C." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Christopher."

In same line, after the word "captain," strike out the word "of."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Christopher C. Krepps."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LEONARD C. DAVIS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16574) granting an increase of pension to Leonard C. Davis.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Leonard C. Davis, late of Company C, Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN H. LADD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16968) granting an increase of pension to John H. Ladd.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John H. Ladd, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

OSCAR HINKLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17443) granting an increase of pension to Oscar Hinkley.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Oscar Hinkley, late of Company I, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "and Company D, First Regiment Mississippi Marine Brigade Volunteer Infantry."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD J. LEWIS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15950) granting an increase of pension to Edward J. Lewis.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Edward

J. Lewis, a captain, late of Company C, Thirty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "a" and insert in lieu thereof the word "late."

In same line strike out the words "late of."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FITZ ALLEN GOURLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16215) granting an increase of pension to Fitz Allen Gourley.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Fitz Allen Gourley, late of Company D, Forty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LENA LOESER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16684) granting an increase of pension to Lena Loeser.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lena Loeser, widow of David Loeser, late of Company H, Forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN W. GROVE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17290) granting an increase of pension to John W. Grove.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John W. Grove, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CLAIRBORNE J. WALTON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17161) granting a pension to C. J. Walton.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of C. J. Walton, late surgeon Twenty-first Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "C" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Clairborne."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Clairborne J. Walton."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SOLOMON CARPENTER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17164) granting a pension to Solomon Carpenter.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Solomon Carpenter, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Solomon Carpenter."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD S. CLITHERO.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1551) to increase the pension of Edward S. Clithero.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Edward S. Clithero, late of Company D, One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Edward S. Clithero, late of Company D, One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Edward S. Clithero."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DAVID P. FOSTER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3080) granting a pension to David P. Foster.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of David P. Foster, late of Company F, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to David P. Foster."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DANIEL FORD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3239) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Ford.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Daniel Ford, late of Company C, Seventeenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "of."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FREDERICK BAKER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4461) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Baker.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to

the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Frederick Baker, late of Company C, Sixtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Fredrick" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Frederick."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Frederick Baker."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SARAH S. MULCAHEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 11501) granting an increase of pension to Sarah S. Mulcahey.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sarah S. Mulcahey, widow Patrick Mulcahey, late private, Company G, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month from June 1, 1865.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "widow," strike out the word "Mulcahay" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Mulcahey."

In the same line, after the word "widow," insert the word "of."

In the same line, after the word "Patrick," strike out the word "Mulcahey" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Mulcahey."

In same line strike out the word "private" and insert in lieu thereof the word "of."

In lines 9 and 10 strike out the words "from June 1, 1865," and insert in lieu thereof the words "in lieu of that she is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Sarah S. Mulcahey."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN P. DAVIS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15293) granting an increase of pension to John P. Davis.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John P. Davis, late major Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," insert the words "captain Company B and."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

TIMOTHY L. TAYLOR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 14108) granting an increase of pension to Timothy L. Taylor.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Timothy L. Taylor, late of Company K, Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARIA EDMUNDSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15252) granting an increase of pension to Maria Edmundson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Maria Edmundson, widow of Joseph G. Edmundson, late of Company G, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JONATHAN WIGGINS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16573) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan Wiggins.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jonathan Wiggins, late of Company F, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DAVID H. LEE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15960) granting an increase of pension to David N. Lee.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of David N. Lee, late of Company D, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "N" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "H."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to David H. Lee."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

STILLWELL TRUAX.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16920) granting an increase of pension to Stillwell Truax.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Stillwell Truax, late of Company C, Ninety-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Stillwell" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Stillwell."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Stillwell Truax."

JOSEPH FIKE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15919) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Fike.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph Fike, late of Company H, Two hundred and seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Company" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Companies B and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CYRUS B. ALLEN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16105) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus B. Allen.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Cyrus B. Allen, late chaplain One hundred and thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ALBERT E. BARNES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 14909) granting an increase of pension to Albert E. Barnes.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Albert E. Barnes, late sergeant Company I, One hundred and thirty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, sergeant-major Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Emergency Militia, and private, Company E, Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "late sergeant, Company I, One hundred," and all of lines 7 and 8.

In line 9 strike out the words "Militia, and private," and insert in lieu thereof the word "of."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN BLAIR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6607) granting an increase of pension to John Blair.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Blair, New Burlington, Ohio, late of Company C, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "New Burlington, Ohio."

In line 8, after the word "Second," insert the word "Regiment."

In same line, before the words "Heavy Artillery," insert the word "Volunteer."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES H. DUNIHUE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 13188) granting an increase of pension to Charles Donihue.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles H. Donihue, late of Company A, Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Donihue" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Dunihue."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Dunihue."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARTIN J. SEVERANCE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4636) granting an increase of pension to Martin J. Severance.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martin

J. Severance, late of Company I, Tenth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Company," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "captain."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JACOB TRAUTMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3908) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Troutman.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jacob Troutman, late of Company H, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Troutman" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Trautman."

In same line strike out the word "Seventh" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Eighth."

In line 7 strike out the words "United States Cavalry" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Ohio Volunteer Cavalry."

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Jacob Trautman."

FRANCIS W. SEELEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4390) granting an increase of pension to Francis W. Seeley.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to increase the pension of Francis W. Seeley, late of Fourth United States Artillery, to \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Francis W. Seeley, late first lieutenant Company K, Fourth Regiment United States Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JESSE BACUS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5331) granting a pension to Jesse Bacus.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jesse Bacus, late of William H. Bolander's Independent company, Missouri Regiment Home Guards Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "William H." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Captain."

In line 7 strike out the word "Regiment."

In same line strike out the word "Volunteers."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Jesse Bacus."

WILLIAM DYAS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 9271) granting an increase of pension to William Dyas.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Wil-

liam Dyas, late of Company H, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES SLEETH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 11399) granting an increase of pension to James Sleeth.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Sleeth, late assistant surgeon, Sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In lines 7 and 8 strike out the word "thirty-six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LYMAN L. SMITH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 12158) granting an increase of pension to L. L. Smith.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of L. L. Smith, late first lieutenant Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "of," strike out the letter "L." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Lyman."

In line 7 strike out the word "Forty-seventh" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Forty-fourth."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Lyman L. Smith."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT BALSING.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 11303) granting an increase of pension to Robert Balsing.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Robert Balsing, late of Company G, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM A. RUSSELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10081) granting an increase of pension to William A. Russell.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William A. Russell, late of Company H, Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Fortieth" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Forty-ninth."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ASHER D. BICE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 12157) granting an increase of pension to Asher D. Bice.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Asher D. Bice, late of Company G, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MATTIE M. BOND.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15655) granting a pension to Mattie M. Bond.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mattie M. Bond, widow of Alanson Bond, late of Company C, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EMANUEL F. BROWN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16701) granting an increase of pension to Emanuel F. Brown.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Emanuel F. Brown, late of Company I, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES G. BUTLER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15679) granting an increase of pension to James G. Butler.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James G. Butler, late of Company B, Thirtieth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Company," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "captain."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LUCRETIA T. CARTMELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 12479) granting an increase of pension to Lucretia Cartmell.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lucretia Cartmell, widow of Maj. Simon M. Cartmell, late surgeon Sixteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Cartmell," insert the letter "T."

In same line strike out the word "Major."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-five."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Lucretia T. Cartmell."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH N. CROAK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 9335) granting an increase of pension to Joseph N. Croak, alias Joseph N. Croke.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of Joseph N. Croak, alias Joseph N. Croke, late private, Company G, Twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension of \$50 per month from and after the passage of this act. He is now on pension roll at \$12 per month, invalid certificate No. 761358, act June 27, 1890.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph N. Croak, late of Company G, Twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension Joseph N. Croak."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES M. ELKINTON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15529) granting an increase of pension to James M. Elkinton.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James M. Elkinton, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ALBERT H. ESTES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 14481) granting an increase of pension to Albert H. Estes.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Albert H. Estes, late captain Company E, Tenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

AUGUSTUS C. FOSTER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15390) granting an increase of pension to Augustus C. Foster.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Augustus C. Foster, late of Company H, One hundred and seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

AMOS L. GRIFFITH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 13305) granting an increase of pension to Amos L. Griffith.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Amos L. Griffith, late of Company, Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Company," insert the letter "F."

In same line, before the word "Regiment," insert the word "Fifth."

In line 7, before the word "Volunteer," insert the word "Tennessee."

In same line strike out the word "Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Cavalry."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third

reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ISAAC N. HAWKINS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15210) granting an increase of pension to Isaac N. Hawkins.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Isaac N. Hawkins, late captain, Seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$55 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "captain" and insert in lieu thereof the words "first lieutenant Company C."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOEL HUDSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 14125) granting an increase of pension to Joel Hudson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joel Hudson, late of Company A, Seventy-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES L. HODGES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15968) granting an increase of pension to James Luther Hodges.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Luther Hodges, late captain Company K, Third Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$75 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the name "Luther" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "L."

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to James L. Hodges."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES C. HALL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2927) granting an increase of pension to James C. Hall.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James C. Hall, late of Company H, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "H" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "A."

In line 7 strike out the word "fiftieth" and insert in lieu thereof the word "ninety-seventh."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES V. JENKINS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16232) granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Jenkins.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles D. Jenkins, late of Company A, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "D" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "V."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."
Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles V. Jenkins."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN KINGDON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15874) granting an increase of pension to John Kingdon.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Kingdon, late of Company H, Sixteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "and Fifth Battery, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Light Artillery."
In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN KNIGHT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 9580) granting an increase of pension to John Knight.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Knight, late of Company F, Sixty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FREDERICK LAHRMANN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16046) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Lahrman.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Frederick Lahrman, late of Company A, Booneville Reserve Corps, Missouri Home Guards, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Lahrman" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Lahrmann."

In same line strike out the word "Booneville" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Boonville."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Frederick Lahrmann."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HUGH M'KENZIE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16310) granting an increase of pension to Hugh McKenzie.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Hugh McKenzie, late of Company E, Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "late," insert the words "alias James A. Trainer."

In line 7, before the word "Infantry," insert the word "Volunteer."

In same line, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "and Company I, One hundred and ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Hugh McKenzie, alias James A. Trainer."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HERBERT S. NELSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16457) granting an increase of pension to Herbert S. Nelson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Herbert S. Nelson, late of Company I, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eighteen."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES PARMELE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15718) granting an increase of pension to James Parmele.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Parmele, late of Company D, Twentieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES H. PENOYER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17300) granting a pension to Charles H. Penoyer.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles H. Penoyer, late of Company E, Twenty-third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Penoyer."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DAVID PHILLIPS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1263) granting an increase of pension to David Phillips.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of David Phillips, late of Company H, Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "H" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "A."

In line 7, after the word "Cavalry," insert the words "and Company A, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional Volunteer Cavalry."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JACOB REPSHER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16614) granting a pension to Jacob Repsher.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jacob Repsher, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert the word "twenty-four."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Jacob Repsher."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS H. SOWARD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 13654) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Soward.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas H. Soward, late first lieutenant Companies L and B, Second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH STARR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 9517) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Starr.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph Starr, late of Company L, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. SWINNEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5887) granting an increase of pension to William H. Swinney.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to increase the pension of William H. Swinney, late of Company G, Sixty-eighth Regiment Missouri Infantry, and pay him a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of the pension now received by him; said increase of pension to be paid subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. Swinney, late of Company G, Sixty-eighth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ALPHEUS TOWNSEND.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16312) granting an increase of pension to Alpheus C. Townsend.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Alpheus C. Townsend, late of Troop F, First United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "C."

In same line, before the words "United States," insert the word "Regiment."

In line 7 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Alpheus Townsend."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE VAN HORN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 12558) granting an increase of pension to George Van Horn.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George Van Horn, late of Company F, Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HENRY H. WRIGHT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16370) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Wright.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry H. Wright, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JONAS BALL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4680) granting a pension to Jonas Ball.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jonas Ball, permanently crippled child of Jonas Ball, sr., late of Capt. William Ford's company, Maryland Militia; war of 1812, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$14 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "permanently crippled child" and insert the words "helpless and dependent son."

In line 7 strike out the word "senior."

In line 9 strike out the word "fourteen" and insert the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MAHALA ALEXANDER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6663) granting a pension to Mahala Alexander.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mahala Alexander, widow of George W. Alexander, late of Tennessee Militia, Florida war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the words "Tennessee Militia" and insert the words "Captain Newman's company, Tennessee Volunteers;" and in the same line, after the word "Florida," insert the word "Indian."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert the word "eight."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARY A. RYON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7609) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Ryon.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Mary A. Ryon, widow of John W. Ryon, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, now in force or hereafter enacted, and grant her a pension of \$12 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all in the bill after the words "directed to place," in line 4, and insert in lieu thereof "on the pension roll, subject to the pro-

visions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary A. Ryon, widow of John W. Ryon, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

J. W. HILYARD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10691) granting an increase of pension to J. W. Hilyard.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of J. W. Hilyard, late private of Company B, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "private," and in the same line strike out "B, Seventeenth" and insert "G, Second."

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "war with Mexico;" and in line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert the word "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM CLARK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10950) granting an increase of pension to William Clark.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Clark, late of Company I, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

COLE B. FUGATE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 14071) granting a pension to Cole B. Fugate.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Cole B. Fugate, late of Capt. Joseph Gardner's company of Oregon Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In lines 6 and 7 strike out "Joseph Gardner's company of Oregon Volunteers" and insert in lieu thereof "Thomas J. Gardner's company, Ninth Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Oregon and Washington Territory Indian war."

In line 8 strike out the word "twelve" and insert the word "eight."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARGARET H. BATES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 14255) granting an increase of pension to Margaret H. Bates.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Margaret H. Bates, widow of Robert F. Bates, late major, Twenty-second Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out "major, Twenty-second" and insert "captain, Eighteenth."

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert the word "twenty-five."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WALTER GARDNER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 14305) granting a pension to Walter Gardner.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Walter Gardner, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment United States Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Company" and insert the word "Battery."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM G. TAYLOR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 14395) granting an increase of pension to William G. Taylor.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William G. Taylor, late a private in the company of Capt. Robert C. Parham, Georgia Mounted Volunteers, Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "a private in the company."

In line 7 strike out the word "Parham" and insert the words "Parham's Company;" after the word "Volunteers, insert the word "Creek."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert the word "sixteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ISABEL NICHOLS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15000) granting an increase of pension to Isabel Nichols.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Isabel Nichols, widow of Daniel J. Nichols, late of Company A, First Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "sixteen" and insert the word "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

NAHRVISTA G. HEARD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15044) granting an increase of pension to Nahrivista G. Heard.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Nahrivista G. Heard, widow of Charles H. Heard, late a soldier in the Black Hawk war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In lines 6 and 7 strike out the words "a soldier in the" and insert the words "of Capt. James Hall's company, Illinois Mounted Volunteers."

After the words "Black Hawk," in line 7, insert the word "Indian."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES C. ALBRITTON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15082) granting a pension to J. C. Albritton.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of J. C. Albritton, late first lieutenant in Company E, Second Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, Spanish-American war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Change the initial "J." in claimant's name, where it appears in the title and the body of the bill, to "James."

In line 6 strike out the word "in."
In lines 7 and 8 strike out the words "Volunteers, Spanish-American war" and insert the words "Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ISAAC F. CLAYTON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15305) granting a pension to Isaac Clayton.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Isaac Clayton, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Insert the initial "F." after the word "Isaac" where it occurs in the title and body of the bill, and add to the end of the bill the words "and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

OLIVER P. BECKMON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15822) granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Beckmon.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Oliver P. Beckmon, late of Company H, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Mexican war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Mexican" and after the word "war" insert the words "with Mexico."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert the word "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HENRY J. RICHARDSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15766) granting a pension to Henry J. Richardson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry J. Richardson, pension certificate No. 14832, late landsman, United States ship Saratoga, United States Navy, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In lines 6 and 7, after the word "Richardson," strike out the words "pension certificate numbered fourteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-two."

In line 9 strike out the word "thirty" and insert the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH SAWYER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15648) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Sawyer.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph Sawyer, late of Company B, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Mexican war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Mexican;" and in the same line, after the word "war" insert the words "with Mexico."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert the word "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES M. LIDDIL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15823) granting an increase of pension to James M. Liddil.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, sub-

ject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James M. Liddil, late of Company A, Third Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARY K. ROANE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16239) granting an increase of pension to Mary K. Roane.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary K. Roane, widow of John S. Roane, late of Company F, Arkansas Regiment Mounted Volunteer Infantry, Mexican war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Change the spelling of the surname "Roone" to "Roane" where it appears in the title and line 6 of the bill.

In lines 6 and 7 strike out the words "of Company F" and insert the word "colonel."

In line 7 strike out the word "Regiment" and change the word "Volunteer" to the word "Volunteers."

Also strike out the word "Infantry" in the same line.

In line 8 strike out the word "Mexican," and after the word "war" insert the words "with Mexico."

In the same line strike out the word "fifty" and insert the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary K. Roane."

LYDIA R. HOWARD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16254) granting an increase of pension to Lydia R. Howard.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lydia R. Howard, widow of Benjamin Howard, late lieutenant company E, Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Mexican war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," insert the word "second."

In line 8 strike out the word "Mexican," and after the word "war" insert the words "with Mexico."

In line 9 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

NANCY B. STRATTON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16524) granting an increase of pension to Nancy B. Stratton.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Nancy B. Stratton, widow of Thomas S. Stratton, late first lieutenant and adjutant, Thomas regiment, First Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "First," insert the word "Regiment."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Mr. Speaker, I have another amendment.

In line 7 strike out the words "Thomas regiment."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS POAG.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16384) granting a pension to Thomas Poag.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas Poag, late of the United States Navy, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "of the United States Navy" and insert the words "second-class boy, U. S. S. Saratoga, United States Navy."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

F. A. WILLIAM WEAVER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16419) granting an increase of pension to F. A. W. Weaver.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of F. A. W. Weaver, late of Companies G, D, and A, Third Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Change the claimant's Christian name, where it appears in the title and the body of the bill, from the initials "F. A. W." to "F. A. William."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to F. A. William Weaver."

CORNELLIA J. SCHOONOVER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16613) granting a pension to Cornelia J. Schoonover.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Cornelia J. Schoonover, widow of William Schoonover, late of Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, Mexican war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In lines 7 and 8 strike out the words "of Eleventh Regiment, United States Infantry, Mexican war," and insert the words "first lieutenant Company G, Second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and second lieutenant, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert the word "twelve."

Add to the end of the bill the words "in lieu of that she is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Cornelia J. Schoonover."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. COWAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16749) granting a pension to George W. Cowan.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. Cowan, late of Company —, First Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "of Company" and insert the words "unassigned recruit."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD H. HOLDEN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16849) granting a pension to E. H. Holden.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of E. H. Holden, late of Company —, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

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The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Change the initial "E," where it appears in the title and the body of the bill, to the word "Edward."

Insert, after the word "Company," in line 6, the letter "K."

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "war with Spain."

And in lines 7 and 8 strike out the words "and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Edward H. Holden."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

REUBEN TERRY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16874) granting an increase of pension to Reuben Terry.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Reuben Terry, late of Company B, Third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 change the words "Company B" to the words "Company D."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert the word "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE P. FINLAY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17013) granting an increase of pension to George P. Finlay.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George P. Finlay, late of Company E, First Regiment Mississippi (Rifles) Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "Company E" and insert the words "Captain McManus's company."

In line 7 strike out the word "Rifles."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert the word "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a further amendment, to insert after "Infantry," in line 8, the words "war with Mexico."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DANIEL H. HASTINGS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17060) granting an increase of pension to Daniel H. Hastings.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Daniel H. Hastings, late of Battery A, Clark's battalion, Missouri Light Artillery, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CAROLINE JENNINGS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17126) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Jennings.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Caroline Jennings, widow of Robert A. Jennings, late of Captain Kendrick's company, Georgia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "Creek Indian war."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

AVERY DALTON.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 17151) granting a pension to Avery Dalton.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Avery Dalton, late of Captain Barnes's company, Illinois Volunteers, Black Hawk war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Barnes's" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Barns's."

In line 8 strike out the word "twelve" and insert the word "eight."

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Mr. Speaker, a further committee amendment.

The amendment was read, as follows:

Amend by inserting the word "Indian," in line 7, after the words "Black Hawk."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARTHA M'AFEE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17232) granting an increase of pension to Martha McAfee.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martha McAfee, widow of Nathan McAfee, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "war with Mexico."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LOUIS A. LAVALLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17274) granting a pension to Louis A. Lavalley.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Louis A. Lavalley, late of Company E, Forty-third Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "war with Spain," and in line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert the word "eight."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CARMEN FRAZEE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17275) granting an increase of pension to Carmen Frazee.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Carmen Frazee, late of Company K, First Regiment Mississippi Volunteer Rifles, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ADAM W. GRASSLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17311) granting an increase of pension to Adam W. Grassley.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Adam W. Grassley, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment United States Cav-

alry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Company" and insert the word "Troop."

In line 7 strike out the words "war with Spain."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-six" and insert the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL H. RENFRO.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17361) granting a pension to Samuel H. Renfro.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel H. Renfro, late of Company A, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert the word "twenty." Add to the end of the bill the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Renfro."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

NANCY J. NELSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17464) granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Nelson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Nancy J. Nelson, widow of Robert C. Nelson, late a private in Captain Standefer's Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In lines 6 and 7 strike out the words "a private in" and insert the word "of."

Change "Standefer's" to "Standifer's," and after said name insert the word "company."

In line 9 strike out the word "twenty" and insert the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH B. SCOTT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17605) granting an increase of pension to Joseph B. Scott.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph B. Scott, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "Company B" and insert the words "the band."

In line 7 strike out the word "Volunteer;" and in line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert the word "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HEZEKIAH H. SHERMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17653) granting an increase of pension to Hezekiah H. Sherman.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Hezekiah H. Sherman, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "war with Spain."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

OLIVER C. CLEVELAND.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17672) granting an increase of pension to Oliver C. Cleveland.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Oliver C. Cleveland, late of Company B, Battalion Georgia Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "war with Mexico."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL HYATT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4392) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hyatt.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel Hyatt, late of Company A, Seymour's Battalion Georgia Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

NELLIE B. NEWTON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4660) granting an increase of pension to Nellie B. Newton.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Nellie B. Newton, widow of John Newton, late captain, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said John Newton until she reaches the age of 16 years.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARY MARTIN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4823) granting an increase of pension to Mary Martin.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary Martin, widow of William Martin, late of Capt. J. H. Winbush's company, Virginia Militia, war of 1812, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

REUBEN ALLRED.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4897) granting an increase of pension to Reuben Allred.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Reuben Allred, late of Company A, Mormon Battalion, Iowa Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JEANIE G. LYLES.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5455) granting an increase of pension to Jeanie G. Lyles.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jeanie G. Lyles, dependent mother of Thomas C. Lyles, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and De Witt C. Lyles, late first lieutenant, Twentieth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SUSIE C. G. SEABURY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5509) granting an increase of pension to Susie C. G. Seabury.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to

the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Susie C. G. Seabury, widow of Samuel Seabury, late lieutenant, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JESSE WOODRUFF.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5727) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Woodruff.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jesse Woodruff, late first lieutenant Capt. C. M. Clay's company, First Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES M'AUUFF.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5892) granting an increase of pension to James McAuliff.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James McAuliff, late of Company D, Second Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ANNE E. WILSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6152) granting an increase of pension to Anne E. Wilson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Anne E. Wilson, widow of David Wilson, late of Captain Dull's company, Ohio Militia, war of 1812, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ADRIA M. S. MOALE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6268) granting an increase of pension to Adria M. S. Moale.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Adria M. S. Moale, widow of Edward Moale, Jr., late lieutenant, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said Edward Moale, Jr., until he reaches the age of 16 years.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN GIBSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1892) granting an increase of pension to John Gibson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Gibson, late of the Second Battalion Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "of the Second Battalion Light Artillery" and insert in lieu thereof the words "of Second Independent Battery, Minnesota Volunteer Light Artillery."

In line 7 strike out the word "to."

In same line strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THEODORE TITUS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17537) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Titus.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to

the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Theodore Titus, late of Company C, Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FRANK C. CULLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16335) granting an increase of pension to Frank C. Culley.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Frank C. Culley, late of Company F, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HIRAM R. FREELove.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15913) granting an increase of pension to Hiram R. FreeloVe.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Hiram R. FreeloVe, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "and Company A, Twentieth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HENRY NEWCOMER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16663) granting an increase of pension to Harry Newcomer.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Harry Newcomer, late of Eleventh Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following additional committee amendment, which I send to the desk.

The amendment was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Harry" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Henry," and amend the title.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FREDERICK LELOH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15723) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Leloh.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Frederick Leloh, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MALDEN VALENTINE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15661) granting an increase of pension to Malden Valentine.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to

the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Malden Valentine, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LEWIS HITT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17119) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Hitt.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lewis Hitt, late of Company A, One hundred and forty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "A" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "F."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EPHRAIM L. MACK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15931) granting an increase of pension to Ephraim L. Mack.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ephraim L. Mack, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

NELLIE BARRETT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15925) granting an increase of pension to Nellie Barrett.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Nellie Barrett, widow of Whitmore H. Barrett, late of Company G, Ninety-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARY F. FULLER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15838) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Fuller.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary F. Fuller, widow of William W. Fuller, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Volunteers" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Volunteer Infantry."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JONATHAN R. COX.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8983) granting an increase of pension to Johnathon R. Cox.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to increase the pension of Johnathon R. Cox, late of Company H, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and

limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jonathan R. Cox, late of Company H, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Jonathan R. Cox."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JENNIE N. JONES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17262) granting an increase of pension to Jennie N. Jones.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jennie N. Jones, widow of Joseph D. Jones, late of Company I, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8, before the word "and," insert the words "and Company G, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Mounted Rifles."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ELIJAH S. CARLETON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5876) granting an increase of pension to Elijah S. Carleton.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elijah S. Carleton, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "and Company B, Tenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

NATHAN C. D. BOND.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16629) granting an increase of pension to Nathan C. D. Bond.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Nathan C. D. Bond, late of Company E, Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARY A. PAUL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17523) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Paul.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary A. Paul, widow of Andrew A. Paul, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM E. QUIRK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15640) granting a pension to William E. Quirk.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to

the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William E. Quirk, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES HUDSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17677) granting an increase of pension to James Hudson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Hudson, late of Company B, Third Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES SHAW.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16859) granting an increase of pension to James Shaw.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Shaw, late colonel Seventh Regiment United States Colored Infantry, and brevet brigadier-general, United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Infantry," insert the word "Volunteer." In same line and in line 8 strike out the words "and brevet brigadier-general, United States Volunteer Infantry."

In line 9 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

OLIVER M'FADDEN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16474) granting an increase of pension to Oliver McFadden.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Oliver McFadden, late of Company I, Twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ELI TIPPETT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7478) granting a pension to Eli Tippet.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Eli Tippet, Company K, Seventy-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, in civil war, 1861, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Company," insert the words "late of." In same line strike out the letter "K" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "G."

In line 7 strike out the words "in civil war, 1861," and insert in lieu thereof the words "and Company K, Twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry."

In line 7 strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SARAH A. MORRISON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17558) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Ann Morrison.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sarah Ann Morrison, widow of James Morrison, late of Company F, One hun-

dred and forty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Ann" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "A."

In line 9 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Morrison."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES J. SUMMERS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16746) granting an increase of pension to James J. Summers.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James J. Summers, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM HUBBS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17773) granting an increase of pension to William Hubbs.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Hubbs, late of Company G, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MICHAEL KEATING.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16398) granting an increase of pension to Michael Keating.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Michael Keating, late of Company C, Second Regiment District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Company" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Companies."

In same line, before the word "Second," insert the word "and" and the letter "H."

In line 7 strike out the word "of."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM T. FINCH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15720) granting an increase of pension to William T. Finch.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William T. Finch, late of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third

reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DANIEL REAGAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16488) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Reagan.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Daniel Reagan, late of Company B, Twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN BECKMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16707) granting an increase of pension to John Beckman.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Beckman, late of Company K, Fifty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Beckman" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Beckman."

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John Beckman."

MICHAEL L. ESSICK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16815) granting an increase of pension to Michael L. Essick.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Michael L. Essick, late of Company G, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Kansas," insert the word "Regiment."

In line 7 strike out the word "Cavalry" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Volunteer Infantry."

In same line strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. BROWN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16879) granting a pension to William H. Brown.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. Brown, late Company I, Kansas Battery Field Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "Company I" and insert in lieu thereof the words "First Battery."

In same line strike out the word "Battery" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Volunteer."

In line 7 strike out the word "Field" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Light."

In same line strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

In line 8, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to William H. Brown."

HARRIETT STANLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15891) granting a pension to Harriett Stanley.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Harriett Stanley, late a nurse in the regimental hospital of the First Regiment Florida Volunteer Cavalry during the civil war between the States, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "a nurse in the regimental hospital," and all of line 7.

In line 8 strike out the words "the civil war between the States" and insert in lieu thereof the words "nurse, Medical Department, United States Volunteers."

In line 9 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LAURA A. BAUGHEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16625) granting a pension to Laura Baughey and her minor children.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Laura A. Baughey, widow of Benjamin Baughey, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month; also the names of Elizabeth Belle Baughey, born February 18, 1894; Eva Lillie Baughey, born January 28, 1896; Ralph C. Baughey, born October 29, 1902, and Teddy Roosevelt Baughey, born February 28, 1903, minor children of Benjamin Baughey, and pay them each a pension at the rate of \$2 per month until they shall have arrived at the age of 16 years.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 9 strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

In the same line strike out the words "also the names of Elizabeth Belle," and all of lines 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, and lines 1, 2, 3, and 4 on page 2 and insert in lieu thereof the words "and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Benjamin Baughey, until they reach the age of 16 years."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Laura A. Baughey."

ALFRED D. LAUNDER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16427) granting an increase of pension to Alfred D. Launder.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Alfred D. Launder, late of Company B, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN H. COONROD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15642) granting a pension to J. H. Coonrod.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of J. H. Coonrod, late of Company E, One hundred and seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "J." and insert in lieu thereof the word "John."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John H. Coonrod."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John H. Coonrod."

HORACE WINSLOW.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17403) granting an increase of pension to Horace Winslow.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Horace Winslow, late chaplain Fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. MILES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17035) granting an increase of pension to W. H. Miles.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. Miles, late of Company H, Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8, before the word "dollars," insert the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to William H. Miles."

WILLIAM B. SHEPARD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3437) granting an increase of pension to William B. Shepard.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William B. Shepard, late of Company E, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Illinois" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Iowa."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, in behalf of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, I offer the following amendment:

The amendment was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out "twenty-four" and insert "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM HUDDLESON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16946) granting an increase of pension to William Huddleson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Huddleson, late of United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6, before the words "United States," insert the words "U. S. S. North Carolina and Cactus."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

PHILO G. TUTTLE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16216) granting an increase of pension to Philo G. Tuttle.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Philo G. Tuttle, late of Company E, First Battalion California Volunteer Mountaineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Battalion," insert the word "Mountaineers."

In line 7 strike out the word "Mountaineers" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Infantry."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT T. PORTER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 14925) granting an increase of pension to Robert T. Porter.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Robert T. Porter, late of Company D, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL E. RUMSEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 14613) granting an increase of pension to Samuel E. Rumsey.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel E. Rumsey, late of Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MAGGIE WEYGANDT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 14569) granting a pension to Maggie Weygandt.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Maggie Weygandt, daughter of George Weygandt, late of Battery Twenty, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "daughter," insert the words "helpless and dependent."

In line 7 strike out the words "Battery Twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Twentieth Independent Battery."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARY W. MARTIN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 13656) granting an increase of pension to Mary W. Martin.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary W. Martin, widow of Lewis W. Martin, late a private in Company D, First Regiment Alabama Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In lines 7 and 8 strike out the words "a private in" and insert in lieu thereof the word "of."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THORNDIKE P. HEATH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15787) granting an increase of pension to Thorndike P. Heath

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thorndike P. Heath, late of Company I, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "and second lieutenant Company C, Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES MITCHELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17197) granting an increase of pension to James Mitchell.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Mitchell, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HENRY W. HURLBUT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 11020) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Hurlbut.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry W. Hurlbut, late of Company F, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Company," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "second lieutenant."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

STEPHEN HOUGHTALING.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 9430) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Houghtaling.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Stephen Houghtaling, late of Company B, One hundredth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SILAS B. IRION.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10392) granting an increase of pension to Silas B. Irion.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Silas B. Irion, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN STILTS.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 12341) for the relief of John Stilts.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to restore to the pension roll, under certificate numbered —, the name of John Stilts, formerly a member of Company A, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Stilts, late of Company A, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, the same to be paid to him under the rules of the Pension Bureau as to mode and times of payment, without any deduction or rebate on account of former alleged overpayments or erroneous payments of pension."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to John Stilts."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES H. BAIRD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 11743) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Baird.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles H. Baird, late of Company F, Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE E. PIERSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6714) granting an increase of pension to George E. Pierson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George E. Pierson, late of Company H, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Thirty-ninth," insert the word "Regiment."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN MAUPIN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5284) granting a pension to John Maupin.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Maupin, late of Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

In the same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John Maupin."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SARA A. HASKELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5265) granting a pension to Sara A. Haskell.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sara A. Haskell, widow of Francis W. Haskell, late first lieutenant and adjutant, Nineteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Francis" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Frank."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "seventeen."

In line 9, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that she is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Sara A. Haskell."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HENRY RHINEHART.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5691) granting an increase of pension to Henry Rhinehart.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry Rhinehart, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Michigan Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Rhinehart" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Rinehart."

In line 7, after the word "Michigan," insert the word "Volunteer."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry Rinehart."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LOU GATES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5637) granting an increase of pension to Lou Gates.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lou Gates, widow of James B. Gates, late first lieutenant of Company M, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "of."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN H. M'KEE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6324) granting an increase of pension to J. H. McKee.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of J. H. McKee, late of Company A, One hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "J." and insert in lieu thereof the word "John."

In same line, after the word "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "captain."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John H. McKee."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL VISNOW.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1900) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Visnow.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel Visnow, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$32 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third

reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES W. CROSS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17131) granting an increase of pension to James W. Cross.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James W. Cross, late of Company H, Fiftieth Regiment, and Company B, Fifty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ISAAC C. BUSWELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16654) granting an increase of pension to Isaac C. Buswell.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Isaac C. Buswell, late of Company B, Eightieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Company," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "captain."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE H. BRUSSTAR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17117) granting an increase of pension to George H. Brusstar.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George H. Brusstar, late of Company H, One hundred and ninety-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN R. KARNS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16473) granting a pension to John R. Karns.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John R. Karns, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John R. Karns."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LAFAYETTE BRASHEAR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17543) granting an increase of pension to Lafayette Brashear.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lafayette Brashear, late of Company A, Third Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SUE M. SALSURY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17734) granting a pension to Susan M. Salsbury.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Susan M. Salsbury, widow of Lester H. Salsbury, late colonel Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Susan" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Sue."

In line 6, after the word "late," insert the words "of Company B."

In line 7 strike out the word "colonel."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Sue M. Salsbury."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARTHA M. HAWKINS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15233) granting a pension to Mattie M. Hawkins.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mattie M. Hawkins, widow of Preston Hawkins, late of Company C, First Regiment Alabama Vidette Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Mattie" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Martha."

In line 7, after the word "Alabama," insert the word "Independent."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Martha M. Hawkins."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM BARNHARD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17977) granting an increase of pension to William Barnhard.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Barnhard, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$32 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ALFRED ROWAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 18003) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Rowan.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Alfred Rowan, late of Company B, Forty-second Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARY A. GIBSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17261) granting a pension to Mary A. Gibson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary A. Gibson, late army nurse, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "army."

In same line, after the word "nurse," insert the words "Medical Department, United States Volunteers."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES FREEMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17849) granting an increase of pension to James Freeman.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Freeman, late of the Twenty-third Independent Battery, New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "the."

In line 7, after the word "Artillery," insert the words "and Company C, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FRANCIS M. SHEWMAKER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17073) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Shewmaker.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Francis M. Shewmaker, late of Company E, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JEROME B. NULTON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17771) granting an increase of pension to J. B. Nulton.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of J. B. Nulton, late colonel Sixty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$75 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "J." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Jerome."

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Jerome B. Nulton."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WEBSTER EATON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16308) granting an increase of pension to Webster Eaton.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Webster Eaton, late of Battery L, First New York Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "First," insert the word "Regiment."

In same line, after the words "New York," insert the word "Volunteer."

In line 7 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM STEWART.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17731) granting an increase of pension to William Stewart.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to

the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Stewart, late of Company L, Twelfth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGIA A. HARLOW.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17374) granting an increase of pension to Georgia A. Harlow.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Georgia A. Harlow, widow of John L. Harlow, late adjutant One hundred and ninety-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "L" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "R."

In same line, after the word "late," insert the words "of Company B, Forty-fourth Regiment, and first lieutenant and."

In line 9 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "seventeen."

In same line, after the word "receiving," insert the words "and two dollars per month additional on account of the minor child of said John R. Harlow until she reaches the age of sixteen years."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ELI DABLER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16581) granting an increase of pension to Eli Dabler.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Eli Dabler, late of Company A, Two hundred and third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LUTHER KALTENBACH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17240) granting an increase of pension to Luther Kaltenbach.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Luther Kaltenbach, late of Company F, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Kaltenbach" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Kaltenbach."

In same line, before the word "Iowa," insert the words "Twelfth Regiment."

In line 7 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Luther Kaltenbach."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ISAIAH M. ADAMS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16685) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah M. Adams.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Isaiah M. Adams, late of Company A, Twenty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ALBERT H. GLASSMIRE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17437) granting an increase of pension to A. H. Glassmire.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of A. H. Glassmire, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "A." and insert in lieu thereof the word "Albert."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Albert H. Glassmire."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LYDIA M'CARDELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16961) granting an increase of pension to Lydia McCardell.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lydia McCardell, widow of Wilfred C. McCardell, late of Company I, First Regiment Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

PAULINE W. STUCKEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 14232) granting a pension to Pauline W. Stuckey.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Pauline W. Stuckey, widow of John S. Stuckey, late of Company D, One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "captain."

In line 9 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LEVI L. MARTZ.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15337) granting an increase of pension to Levi L. Martz.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Levi L. Martz, late quartermaster sergeant Company A, Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "quartermaster sergeant" and insert in lieu thereof the word "of."

In same line, after the letter "A," insert the words "and quartermaster sergeant."

In line 7, before the word "Indiana," insert the word "Regiment."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FRANK LOVELEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 14395) granting an increase of pension to Frank Loveley.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Frank Loveley, late of Company K, Fifty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Lovely" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Loveley."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Frank Loveley."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH W. MILLER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15084) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Miller.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph W. Miller, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARGARET B. RAPP.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10628) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Rapp.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary C. Rapp, helpless daughter of John C. Rapp, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay to her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, 8, and 9 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Of Margaret B. Rapp, widow of John C. Rapp, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Mary C. Rapp, helpless and dependent child of said John C. Rapp, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Margaret B. Rapp the name of said Mary C. Rapp shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Margaret B. Rapp."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Margaret B. Rapp."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DEBORAH H. BLISS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 11859) granting an increase of pension to Deborah H. Bliss.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Deborah H. Bliss, widow of Zeba F. Bliss, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "captain."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

QUINTUS HUMMEL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7761) granting a pension to Quintus Hummel.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Quintus Hummel, late of Company G, Third Regiment Ohio Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Cavalry," insert the word "Volunteer." In the same line strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

In line 8, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Quintus Hummel."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

KATHARINA A. MUELLER

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5390) granting a pension to Katharina A. Mueller.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Katharina A. Mueller, widow of William Mueller, late a private in Company C, Seventh New York Infantry, upon the pension roll of the United States, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the passage of this act.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Katharina A. Mueller, widow of William Mueller, late of Company I, Thirty-third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Katharina A. Mueller."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MORRIS B. SLAWSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5641) granting an increase of pension to Morris B. Slawson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Morris B. Slawson, late private, Battery H, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$75 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "private, Battery" and insert in lieu thereof the words "of Company."

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty-six."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS THOMPSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4385) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Thompson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas Thompson, late of Company A, Ninety-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ALMON W. GOULD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5113) granting an increase of pension to Almon W. Gould.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Almon W. Gould, late of Company H, One hundred and ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Volunteers" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Volunteer Infantry."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS J. PEAKS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3406) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Peaks.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas J. Peaks, late of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Company," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "first lieutenant."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM M'CLOUD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2114) granting a pension to William McCloud.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William McCloud, late private, Company A, Second Regiment Ohio Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "private" and insert in lieu thereof the word "of."

In line 7, before the word "Cavalry," insert the word "Volunteer."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to William McCloud."

KATE GOOD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3064) granting a pension to Mrs. Kate Good.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mrs. Kate Good, of Rowland, Ky., the widow of David C. Good, late a soldier in Company I, First Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, in the war of 1861 to 1865, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month from the date of his death, to wit, March 21, 1901.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Kate Good, widow of Daniel C. Good, late of Company I, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Kate Good."

WILLIAM J. STEWART.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1887) granting an increase of pension to William J. Stewart.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William J. Stewart, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ALBERT H. BARRY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16072) granting an increase of pension to Albert H. Barry.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Albert H. Barry, late of First Independent Battery, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Battery," strike out the word "First."
In line 7 strike out the word "Regiment."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LAURA COLEMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16740) granting an increase of pension to Laura Coleman.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Laura Coleman, widow of John Coleman, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Edward W. Coleman, helpless and dependent child of said John Coleman, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Laura Coleman, the name of Edward W. Coleman shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Laura Coleman.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "F" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "I."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CATHERINE A. HOGAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17595) granting an increase of pension to Catherine A. Hogan.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Catherine A. Hogan, widow of Lewis E. Hogan, late of Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARTHA PECK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16589) granting an increase of pension to Martha Peck.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martha Peck, widow of Daniel Peck, late lieutenant of Company K, One hundred and sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "lieutenant," insert the word "first."
In same line, after the word "lieutenant," strike out the word "of."
In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ANNIE B. ORR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16540) granting a pension to Annie Orr.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Annie Orr, widow of Robert Orr, late of Company G, Sixty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Annie," insert the letter "B."
In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."
Amend title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Annie B. Orr."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HARTVIG ENGBRETSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17046) granting an increase of pension to Hartvig Engbretson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Hartvig Engbretson, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Engbretson" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Engbretson."
In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."
Amend title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Hartvig Engbretson."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN JEFFERS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17092) granting an increase of pension to John Jeffers.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Jeffers, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and Company C, Brackett's battalion Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In lines 7 and 8 strike out the words "and Company C, Brackett's battalion Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry."
In line 9 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN CROSS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 11855) granting an increase of pension to John Cross.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Cross, late of Company B, Twenty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SILAS W. BULLOCK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15788) granting an increase of pension to Silas W. Bullock.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Silas W. Bullock, late of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FRANCIS M. SAMS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6116) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Sams.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Francis M. Sams, late first lieutenant and adjutant First Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES MINNICK.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5523) granting an increase of pension to James Minnick.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Minnick, late of Company A, Two hundred and second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARTIN V. TROUGH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4722) granting an increase of pension to Martin V. Trough.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martin V. Trough, late of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LUCY LYTTON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5975) granting an increase of pension to Lucy Lytton.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lucy Lytton, widow of John N. Lytton, late of Company A, Fifty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JARED PRINDLE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5943) granting an increase of pension to Jared Prindle.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jared Prindle, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALMA YOHUM.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5941) granting an increase of pension to Alma Yohum.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Alma Yohum, widow of Philipp Yohum, late of Company H, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Philipp Yohum until they reach the age of 16 years: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Mary Anna Yohum, blind and dependent child of said Philipp Yohum, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM C. DICKINSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6196) granting an increase of pension to William C. Dickinson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William C. Dickinson, late of Company C, Hatch's battalion Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FREDERICK FEIGLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6195) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Feigley.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Frederick Feigley, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM S. MOORHOUSE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6194) granting an increase of pension to William S. Moorhouse.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William S. Moorhouse, late captain Company B, Seventh Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JACOB O. WHITE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6193) granting a pension to Jacob O. White.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jacob O. White, late of Company K, One hundred and ninety-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES R. VAN NORMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6191) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Van Norman.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles R. Van Norman, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LEONARD DELAMATER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6085) granting an increase of pension to Leonard Delamater.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Leonard Delamater, late of Company F, Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES P. THURSTON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5953) granting an increase of pension to Charles P. Thurston.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles P. Thurston, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM V. MORRISON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5856) granting an increase of pension to William V. Morrison.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William V. Morrison, late of United States steamer Potomac, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LUTHER M. BARTLOW.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5803) granting an increase of pension to Luther M. Bartlow.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Luther M. Bartlow, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES W. STICKLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5670) granting an increase of pension to James W. Stickley.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James W. Stickley, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARTIN MACK.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5550) granting an increase of pension to Martin Mack.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martin Mack, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ELIAS STILLWELL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5432) granting an increase of pension to Elias Stillwell.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elias Stillwell, late of Company A, Pettis County Missouri Home Guards, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LEONARD L. LANCASTER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4691) granting an increase of pension to Leonard L. Lancaster.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Leonard L. Lancaster, late of Company L, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. GRAY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4159) granting an increase of pension to George W. Gray.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. Gray, late of Sixth Battery, Wisconsin Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES MILLER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3939) granting an increase of pension to James Miller.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Miller, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN M. GODOWN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3635) granting an increase of pension to John M. Godown.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John M. Godown, late first Lieutenant Company K, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS J. LUCAS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2572) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Lucas.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas J. Lucas, late colonel Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer

Infantry, and brigadier-general and brevet major-general, United States Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JANE M. BLACK.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2419) granting an increase of pension to Jane M. Black.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jane M. Black, widow of Mahlon Black, late captain Second Company, Minnesota Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES A. HARPER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2074) granting an increase of pension to James A. Harper.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James A. Harper, late of Company C, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ABNER TAYLOR.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 104) granting an increase of pension to Abner Taylor.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Abner Taylor, late of Company E, Third Regiment, and Company A, Eleventh Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FRANCES C. BROWN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 69) granting an increase of pension to Frances C. Brown.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Frances C. Brown, widow of Peter L. Brown, late of Company E, Third Regiment, and Company M, Sixth Regiment, Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH K. ARMSTRONG.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2189) granting an increase of pension to Joseph K. Armstrong.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph K. Armstrong, late of Company D, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

PHOEBE E. LYDA.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2828) granting an increase of pension to Phoebe E. Lyda.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Phoebe E. Lyda, widow of Andrew J. Lyda, late chaplain Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, subsequently Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ELIZABETH F. GIVIN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2913) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth F. Givin.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elizabeth F. Givin, widow of William I. Givin, late of the United States Marine Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MAZILLA LESTER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3435) granting a pension to Mazilla Lester.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mazilla Lester, widow of James Lester, late of Company B, Ninth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, First Regiment West Virginia Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN B. HAMMER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3517) granting an increase of pension to John B. Hammer.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name John B. Hammer, late of Company D, One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EPHRAIM W. HARRINGTON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6094) granting an increase of pension to Ephraim W. Harrington.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ephraim W. Harrington, late of Company G, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. McCANN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4239) granting an increase of pension to William H. McCann.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. McCann, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY O. KENT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5426) granting a pension to Henry O. Kent.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry O. Kent, late colonel Seventeenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SALLY DICKINSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5712) granting an increase of pension to Sally Dickinson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sally Dickinson, widow of Joseph Dickinson, late lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general and brevet brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM A. LUTHER.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5757) granting an increase of pension to William A. Luther.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William A. Luther, late of Company G, Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NELSON P. SMITH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5841) granting an increase of pension to Nelson P. Smith.

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The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Nelson P. Smith, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS G. PARISH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5842) granting an increase of pension to Thomas G. Parish.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas G. Parish, late of Company E, Twelfth Battalion Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY C. BUCK.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5868) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Buck.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary C. Buck, widow of William H. H. Buck, late of Company G, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OWEN A. WILLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5938) granting an increase of pension to Owen A. Willey.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Owen A. Willey, late of Company E, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN A. KINGMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5527) granting an increase of pension to John A. Kingman.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John A. Kingman, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SARAH JANE SIMONDS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 355) granting a pension to Sarah Jane Simonds.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sarah Jane Simonds, widow of William E. Simonds, late second lieutenant Company I, Twenty-fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANDREW S. GRAHAM.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5766) granting an increase of pension to Andrew S. Graham.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Andrew S. Graham, late captain Company A, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and first lieutenant Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EZEKIEL RIGGS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4760) granting an increase of pension to Ezekiel Riggs.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ezekiel Riggs, late of Company I, First Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry,

and Company C, Ninth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN BARTLETT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 184) granting an increase of pension to John Bartlett.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Bartlett, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES L. HARMON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6130) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Harmon.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles L. Harmon, late of Company C, Twenty-seventh Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HATTIE F. DAVIS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6321) granting a pension to Hattie F. Davis.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Hattie F. Davis, widow of George E. Davis, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIJAH W. GORDON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6092) granting an increase of pension to Elijah W. Gordon.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elijah W. Gordon, late of Company M, Second Regiment California Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM WELCH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6091) granting an increase of pension to William Welch.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Welch, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES HULME.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6004) granting an increase of pension to James Hulme.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Hulme, late of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WARREN P. TENNEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5961) granting an increase of pension to Warren P. Tenney.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Warren P. Tenney, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY J. BARTLETT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5958) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Bartlett.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary J. Bartlett, widow of Charles E. Bartlett, late first Lieutenant Company A, Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JASON R. C. HOYT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5940) granting an increase of pension to Jason R. C. Hoyt.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jason R. C. Hoyt, late of Company B, Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. HALL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5939) granting an increase of pension to George W. Hall.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. Hall, late first Lieutenant Company D, Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES M'GINNIS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6192) granting an increase of pension to James McGinnis.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James McGinnis, late of Company G, Fifty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CORDELLA BIRD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5971) granting a pension to Cordelia Bird.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Cordelia Bird, widow of Ziba Bird, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. BENEDICT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5451) granting an increase of pension to George W. Benedict.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. Benedict, late of Sixth Independent Battery, Wisconsin Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM SMITH.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6074) granting an increase of pension to William Smith.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Smith, late of Company C, First Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES M'KIM.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5815) granting an increase of pension to James McKim.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James McKim, late second and first lieutenant, Sixth Regiment, and captain, Thirty-ninth Regiment, United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM T. GRAHAM.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5812) granting an increase of pension to William T. Graham.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William T. Graham, late of Company C, Fiftieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CYRUS WETHERELL.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5809) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Wetherell.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Cyrus Wetherell, late of Company C, Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM STEELE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5808) granting an increase of pension to William Steele.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Steele, late of Company L, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARGARET M'KEE PENTLAND.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5678) granting a pension to Margaret McKee Pentland.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Margaret McKee Pentland, formerly Margaret McKee, late nurse, medical department United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Margaret McKee Pentland, formerly Margaret McKee, late nurse, Medical Department, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month."

Also amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Margaret McKee Pentland, formerly Margaret McKee."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARTIN SCHUBERT.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5698) granting an increase of pension to Martin Schubert.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martin Schubert, late of Company E, Twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FLORA B. BONHAM.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5568) granting an increase of pension to Flora B. Bonham.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Flora B. Bonham, widow of Walter J. Bonham, late of Company G, Ninety-

ninth Regiment, and Company A, Fiftieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JEROME BRADLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5540) granting an increase of pension to Jerome Bradley.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jerome Bradley, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

PIERPONT H. B. MOULTON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4888) granting an increase of pension to Pierpont H. B. Moulton.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Pierpont H. B. Moulton, late of Company H, First Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JANE FRANCIS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4135) granting an increase of pension to Jane Francis.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jane Francis, widow of Henry Francis, late captain Company F, Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES D. BEASLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4121) granting an increase of pension to James D. Beasley.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James D. Beasley, late of Company G, Eighty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES M. SHEPHERD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 4075) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Shepherd.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles M. Shepherd, late midshipman, United States Navy, and second lieutenant, Third Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ISAAC DAVISSON.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 3074) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Davison.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Isaac Davison, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES M. CLEMENS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 2707) granting an increase of pension to James M. Clemens.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James M. Clemens, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GUSTAVUS S. YOUNG.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 1420) granting an increase of pension to Gustavus S. Young.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Gustavus S. Young, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH C. WALKINSHAW.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 1794) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Walkinshaw.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph C. Walkinshaw, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS H. MUCHMORE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 830) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Muchmore.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas H. Muchmore, late of Company K, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES W. KINKEAD.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 141) granting an increase of pension to James W. Kinkead.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James W. Kinkead, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN C. BERTOLETTE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 826) granting an increase of pension to John C. Bertollette.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John C. Bertollette, late of Companies H and F, Second Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JESSE COLLINS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 825) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Collins.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jesse Collins, late of Company K, One hundred and third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SARAH B. HIRLL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17236) granting an increase of pension to Sarah B. Hirll.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sarah B. Hirll, widow of Joseph C. Hirll, late sergeant, Company K, Eighth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "sergeant" and insert in lieu thereof the word "of."
In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM STOUT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 18144) granting an increase of pension to William Stout.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Stout, late of Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "B, Sixty-ninth" and insert in lieu thereof the words "D, Second."
In line 7 strike out the word "Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Heavy Artillery."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES B. MILLER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16073) granting an increase of pension to James B. Miller.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James B. Miller, late of Company M, First Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Company," insert the words "of Company D, Second Regiment Colorado Volunteer Infantry, and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ENGELHARDT ROEMER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15008) granting an increase of pension to Engelhardt Roemer.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Engelhardt Roemer, late of Company H, Thirty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LAURA P. SWENTZEL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 14575) granting an increase of pension to Laura P. Swentzel.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Laura P. Swentzel, widow of Henry F. Swentzel, late late captain Company E, Second Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "late."
In same line strike out the letter "E" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "F."
In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ISAIAH WALTMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 11746) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Waltman.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Isaiah Waltman, late of Company F, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 before the word "Artillery," insert the word "Heavy."
In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ALBERT S. GRANGER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 11599) granting an increase of pension to Albert S. Granger.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Albert S. Granger, late captain Company H, Fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "captain" and insert in lieu thereof the words "first lieutenant."
In same line strike out the letter "H" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "G."

In same line strike out the word "Fifth" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Eighteenth."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FRANCES E. REX.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 11465) granting an increase of pension to Frances E. Rex.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Frances E. Rex, widow of Thomas H. Rex, late of Company E, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

BENJAMIN F. MINNICK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10206) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Minnick.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Benjamin F. Minnick, late of Company A, Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ELI B. HELM.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8392) granting an increase of pension to Eli B. Helm.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Eli B. Helm, late of Company F, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LOUISA E. SATTERFIELD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7058) granting a pension to Louisa E. Satterfield.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Louisa E. Satterfield, widow of Alfred B. Satterfield, private in Company I, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry Volunteers, to commence on the date of soldier's death, April 22, A. D. 1900, who died of disease contracted while in the military service of the United States.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the words "private in Company" and insert in lieu thereof the words "late of Company."

In same line and in line 8 strike out the words "Infantry Volunteers, to commence on the date of the soldier's death," and all of lines 9, 10, and 11, and insert in lieu thereof the words "Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH L. CROSKREY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5044) granting an increase of pension to Joseph L. Croskrey.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph L. Croskrey, late of Company D, Tenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FRANCIS WILSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5205) granting an increase of pension to Francis Wilson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Francis Wilson, late of Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

RICHARD ROLLINGS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16324) granting an increase of pension to Richard Rollings.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Richard Rollings, late of Company A, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM E. HILL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3273) granting an increase of pension to William E. Hill.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William E. Hill, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. SMITH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2741) granting an increase of pension to William H. Smith.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. Smith, late of Company L, First Regiment Ohio Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Ohio," insert the word "Volunteer."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHAN MOHR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2017) granting an increase of pension to John Mohr.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Mohr, who served as lieutenant in Company B, One hundred and seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "John" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Johan."

In same line strike out the words "who served as" and insert in lieu thereof the words "late second."

In same line strike out the word "in."

In line 7 strike out the word "Volunteers" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Volunteer Infantry."

In line 8, after the word "pension," insert the words "at the rate."

In same line strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Johan Mohr."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD M. MOBLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17900) granting an increase of pension to Edward M. Mobley.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Edward M. Mobley, late major Seventh Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$60 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "major" and insert in lieu thereof the words "captain Company A."

In line 8 strike out the word "sixty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT M. ALEXANDER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17891) granting a pension to Robert M. Alexander.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Robert M. Alexander, late assistant surgeon, Fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Robert M. Alexander."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

DAVIS D. OSTERHOUDT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17755) granting an increase of pension to Davis D. Osterhout.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Davis D. Osterhout, late of United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Osterhout" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Osterhoudt."

In same line, before the words "United States," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "acting third assistant engineer."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Davis D. Osterhoudt."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES H. WASSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17660) granting an increase of pension to James H. Wasson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James H. Wasson, late of Company F, Sixty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL H. DRAPER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17434) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Draper.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel H. Draper, late of Company B, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Fifty-seventh" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Ninety-seventh."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ABEL GROVENOR.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17411) granting an increase of pension to Abel Grovenor.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Abel Grovenor, late of Company C, Independent Battalion Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Company," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "captain."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HENRY LORCH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17201) granting an increase of pension to Henry Lorch.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry Lorch, late of Company C, Fifty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Fifty-third" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Fifty-second."

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "and Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment New York National Guard Infantry."

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES A. COIL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17068) granting an increase of pension to James A. Coil.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James A. Coil, late of Company F, Seventy-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN MOORE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16929) granting an increase of pension to John Moore.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Moore, late of Company A, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Second" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Fifty-second."

In line 7 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL NICHOLAS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16876) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Nicholas.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel Nicholas, late of Company C, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Company," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "captain."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JAMES SPAULDING.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16828) granting an increase of pension to James Spaulding.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Spaulding, late of Company F, Thirty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN J. JAMES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16774) granting an increase of pension to John J. James.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John J. James, formerly of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "formerly of the" and insert in lieu thereof the words "late of the U. S. S. Great Western and Collier."

In line 7 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN W. DAVIS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16745) granting an increase of pension to John W. Davis.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John W. Davis, late of Battery B, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Battery" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Company."

In line 7, after the word "Artillery," insert the words "and Company A, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN E. HURLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16575) granting an increase of pension to John E. Hurley.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John E. Hurley, late of Company E, First Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JONAS MYERS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16325) granting an increase of pension to Jonas Myers.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jonas Myers, late of Company F, Eighty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM S. STANLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17085) granting an increase of pension to William S. Stanley.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William S. Stanley, late of Company D, Fifteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARY L. G. MEW.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 12079) granting a pension to Mary G. Mew.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary G. Mew, widow of the late Dr. William M. Mew, captain Company F, Seventy-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension of \$50 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Mary," insert the letter "L."

In same line strike out the words "the late Dr."

In line 7, before the word "captain," insert the word "late."

In line 8, after the word "pension," insert the words "at the rate."

In same line strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

In line 9, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that she is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary L. G. Mew."

MARTIN T. CROSS.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 6351) granting an increase of pension to Martin T. Cross.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of

Martin T. Cross, late of Company A, One hundred and forty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Forty-ninth Company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 9 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to a third reading; and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM B. BARNES.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 54) for the relief of William B. Barnes.

Mr. MADDOX. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order on that bill that it is not properly in order to be considered at this time. It seems to be a bill from the Committee on Military Affairs, granting an honorable discharge. Does that come within the rule?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will state that the bill (S. 54) to which the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. MADDOX] calls attention is not, in the opinion of the Chair, in order to be considered under the special rule which applies to to-day's proceedings. Therefore the bill will be returned to the file.

SAMUEL SUNDERLAND.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17390) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Sunderland.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel Sunderland, late of Company H, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LAFAYETTE BOUTWELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16099) granting a pension to Lafayette Boutwell.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lafayette Boutwell, late of Company I, One hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Lafayette Boutwell."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

PHILIP LAWOTTE.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5732) granting a pension to Philip Lawotte.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Philip Lawotte, late Indian scout, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "twenty" and insert "eight."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to a third reading; and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

FLORENCE O. WHITMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (S. 5947) granting an increase of pension to Florence O. Whitman.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Florence O. Whitman, widow of Frank H. Whitman, late captain, Second Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof "twenty-five."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to a third reading; and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

NANCY ANN SMITH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 18181) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Ann Smith.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Nancy Ann Smith, named in pension certificate No. 2331, Indian wars, 1836 and 1837, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In lines 6, 7, 8, and 9 strike out "named in pension certificate No. 2331, Indian wars, 1836 and 1837," and insert in lieu thereof "widow of Alexander H. Smith, late of Captain McClelland's company, Second Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, Cherokee Indian war."

In lines 9 and 10 strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JACOB FULMER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 18180) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Fulmer.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jacob Fulmer, late of Quattlebum's regiment, South Carolina Volunteer Infantry, Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out "Quattlebum's regiment" and insert "Captain Quattlebum's company."

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the word "Florida," and in line 8 strike out "fifty" and insert the word "sixteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

CHARLOTTE F. RUSSELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 18095) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte F. Russell.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charlotte F. Russell, widow of Alfred R. Russell, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert the word "eighteen."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN TIPTON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 18031) granting an increase of pension to John Tipton.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Tipton, late of Company D, North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Amend by inserting in line 6, after "Company D," the words "First Regiment."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ISAAC WILLIAMS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 18002) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Williams.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Isaac Williams, late of Company F, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Amend by striking out the word "thirty," in line 8, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

LEWIS HAMMACK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17917) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Hammack.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lewis Hammack, late of Company K, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MATILDA D. CLARK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17770) granting an increase of pension to Matilda D. Clark.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Matilda D. Clark, widow of Felix G. Clark, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, after "Infantry," insert "war with Mexico."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN BURKE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17635) granting a pension to John Burke.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Burke, late of Company K, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "ten."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ALBERT H. NOBLE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17325) granting an increase of pension to Albert H. Noble.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Albert H. Noble, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM G. MULLEN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 17222) granting an increase of pension to William G. Mullen.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William G. Mullen, late of Company C, First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MARY L. WALKER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16861) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Walker.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary L. Walker, widow of Alexander C. Walker, late of Captain Robertson's company, Georgia Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Regiment."

In line 8, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "Florida Indian war."

And in the same line strike out the word "sixteen" and insert the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS HARRIS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16834) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Harris.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas Harris, late of Duncan's independent company, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the words "late of," insert the word "Captain."

In line 7 strike out the words "Volunteer Cavalry" and insert the words "Mounted Volunteers."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert the word "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

JOHN A. CAIRNES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 16702) granting an increase of pension to John A. Cairnes.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John A. Cairnes, a survivor of the Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out "a survivor of the Indian war" and insert "late of Troop B, Second Regiment United States Dragoons, Texas and New Mexico Indian wars."

In line 7 strike out the word "fifty" and insert the word "sixteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WALTER ELKAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 15629) granting a pension to Walter Elkan.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Walter Elkan, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after "Elkan," insert "alias Walter Eckhardt."

In lines 7 and 8 strike out the words "and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Walter Elkan, alias Walter Eckhardt."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HARRIET H. HEATON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 14665) granting an increase of pension to Harriet H. Heaton.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Har-

riet H. Heaton, widow of William W. Heaton, late chief engineer, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "engineer," insert the words "ranking as lieutenant-commander."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

EDITH F. MORRISON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 13661) granting a pension to Edith F. Morrison.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Edith F. Morrison, widow of Walter E. Morrison, late major, Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert the word "twenty-five," and add to the end of the bill the words "and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Walter E. Morrison until they reach the age of 16 years."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

HENRY S. RIGGS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10353) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Riggs.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry S. Riggs, late of Captain Gillham's company Illinois Volunteers war of 1832 (Indian war), and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out "war of 1832 (Indian war)" and insert "Black Hawk Indian war."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM A. RUSSELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5015) granting a pension to William A. Russell.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William A. Russell, private in Company I, Twenty-ninth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, in Spanish-American war, 1898, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the passage of this act.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out "private in" and insert "late of."

In lines 7 and 8 strike out "in Spanish-American war, 1898," and insert "war with Spain."

In line 8 strike out "twenty" and insert "twelve," and from lines 9 and 10 strike out "from and after the passage of this act."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

ANNIE CRAWFORD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 18268) granting a pension to Annie Crawford.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Annie Crawford, widow of Joseph B. Crawford, late musician, Twenty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Twenty-eighth," insert the words "of band."

In line 9, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that she is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Annie Crawford."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM C. GILBREATH.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 14785) granting an increase of pension to William C. Gilbreath.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Warren C. Gilbreath, late of the Twentieth Battery Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "of the" and insert in lieu thereof the words "second lieutenant."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SULLOWAY, a motion to reconsider the votes by which the several bills were passed was laid on the table.

GALENA JOUETT.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (S. 4169) granting a pension to Galena Jouett, with a House amendment thereto disagreed to by the Senate.

The amendment was read.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House of Representatives insist upon its amendment disagreed to by the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

The following conferees were appointed on the part of the House: Mr. LOUDENSLAGER, Mr. PATTERSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama.

JOEL W. NYE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (H. R. 7607) granting a pension to Joel W. Nye, with Senate amendments.

The Senate amendments were read.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

Then, on motion of Mr. SULLOWAY (at 1 o'clock and 49 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned till Monday, January 30, 1904, at 12 o'clock m.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. CRUMPACKER, from the Committee on the Census, to which was referred the House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 205) requiring the Director of the Census to collect statistics of marriage and divorce, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 4009); which said joint resolution and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. WILSON of Arizona, from the Committee on the Territories, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 18040) to authorize Gila County, Ariz., to issue \$40,000 in bonds to build a court-house, and so forth, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 4010); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ZENOR, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 16906) to amend section 12, chapter 1495, Statutes of the United States of America, entitled "An act for the survey and allotment of lands now embraced within the limits of the Flathead Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, and the sale and disposal of all surplus lands after allotment," reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 4011); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CLAYTON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 14589) to provide for terms of the United States district and circuit courts at Washington, N. C., reported the same with amendment, ac-

accompanied by a report (No. 4012); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MARTIN, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 18464) to amend the homestead laws as to certain unappropriated and unreserved lands in South Dakota, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 4013); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Ways and Means was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 18205) for the purpose of giving a greater elasticity to the currency, particularly to the end of making more stationary throughout the year the interest rates on loans, by furnishing a sufficient circulating medium to relieve the pressure incidental to the movement of the fall crops, and the same was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FOSS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs: A bill (H. R. 18467) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and for other purposes—to the Union Calendar.

By Mr. HITT, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs: A bill (H. R. 18468) making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906—to the Union Calendar.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 18469) to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by requiring the use of the block system by common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 18470) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to make an examination of certain claims of the State of Missouri—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROWN of Wisconsin: Memorial of the legislature of Wisconsin, relative to amending the interstate-commerce law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. AMES: A bill (H. R. 18471) granting an increase of pension to William J. Bastian—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18472) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. McKenney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18473) for the relief of Patrick McGarry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18474) granting a pension to Kate T. Dimon—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BOWIE: A bill (H. R. 18475) granting an increase of pension to Linda S. Anderson—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CANDLER: A bill (H. R. 18476) for the relief of the estate of Milton Crawford, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18477) for the relief of the estate of Moses M. Smith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 18478) granting an increase of pension to Amherst F. Graves—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DIXON: A bill (H. R. 18479) granting a pension to Hettie Fletcher—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18480) granting a pension to Robert Martin—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 18481) granting a pension to Paul G. Morgan—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 18482) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George A. Easterley and grant him a pension—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 18483) for the relief of the estate of Joshua Hill, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 18484) for the relief of the estate of William A. Coffman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18485) for the relief of the estate of William D. Wright, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18486) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Blosser, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18487) for the relief of the estate of Jacob Cook, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18488) for the relief of the estate of Jacob Bear, deceased, late a citizen of Rockingham County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McGUIRE: A bill (H. R. 18489) granting an increase of pension to John R. Phelps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN: A bill (H. R. 18490) for the relief of William J. Hogan—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 18491) granting an increase of pension to Ann E. McGrew—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 18492) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to cancel the trust patent issued to James Wahkiacus—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 18493) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Speed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18494) granting an increase of pension to George H. Gould—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 18495) granting an increase of pension to Nellie F. O'Kane—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 18496) granting a pension to Mattie Settlement—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MADDOX: A bill (H. R. 18497) for the relief of the estate of James Johnson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18498) for the relief of Mrs. Nancy Griggs and the estate of A. P. Griggs, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McGUIRE: A bill (H. R. 18499) granting an increase of pension to Philiar L. Wells—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 18500) for the relief of Hampton Wall—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18501) for the relief of the estate of John O'Ferrell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18502) for the relief of the estate of Francis Griffing, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18503) for the relief of the estate of J. B. Lewis, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18504) for the relief of the estate of Jesse M. Brent, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18505) for the relief of James W. Watson, captain in the Tenth Cavalry, United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 18506) granting an increase of pension to William W. Edelin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPIGHT: A bill (H. R. 18507) for the relief of the estate of Andrew B. Conley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18508) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. E. J. Matlock, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18509) for the relief of the heirs of W. T. Eason, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18510) for the relief of Willis J. Moran—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18511) for the relief of Minor Saunders—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 18512) granting a pension to Mary O'Dea—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Ira Bacon, of Paris, Ill.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania: Petition of N. B. Calcord et al., against legislation relative to Sabbath observance in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of Joel Cadbury et al., of Philadelphia, Pa., against further armament—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, favoring bill H. R. 7864—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BATES: Petition of Lewiston Lodge, No. 682, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in favor of the Bates-Penrose bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Division No. 316, Order of Railway Conductors, favoring the Bates-Penrose bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Summit Grange, No. 1079, of Saegerstown, Pa., favoring bill H. R. 13778—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Thomas J. Ingraham—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BOWIE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Linda S. Anderson, of Anniston, Ala.—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BUCKMAN: Petition of the Tri-State Grain and Stock Growers' Association, against change in the oleomargarine laws—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Tri-State Grain and Stock Growers' Association of Minnesota, South and North Dakota, against importation of free seed wheat—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Tri-State Grain and Stock Growers' Association, favoring appropriations for Agricultural Department in the interest of the Northwest—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Tri-State Grain and Stock Growers' Association, favoring passage of the Adams bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Tri-State Grain and Stock Growers' Association, against the drawback system on imported wheat—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BURKE: Petition of citizens of South Dakota, against law relative to Sabbath observance in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BURKETT: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Endicott City, Nebr., against liquor selling on all Government premises—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Marc C. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William O. Folsom, of Belfast, Me.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CANDLER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Nelson B. Jones, of Monroe County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CASSINGHAM: Paper to accompany bill for relief of I. S. Winters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONNER: Petition of citizens of the Tenth Iowa district, favoring the Cooper-Quarles bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of citizens of Calhoun County, Iowa, against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the Graettinger Farmers' Institute, of Palo Alto County, Iowa, favoring increased power of Interstate Commerce Commission—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of citizens of the Tenth district of Iowa, favoring the Cooper-Quarles bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: Petition of the Waconia (Minn.) fire department, protesting the passage of bill H. R. 16274—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Tri-State Grain and Stock Growers' Association, against importation of Canadian seed wheat—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Tri-State Grain and Stock Growers' Association, against the drawback system of freight rates—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Tri-State Grain and Stock Growers' Association, against any change in the oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Tri-State Grain and Stock Growers' Association, favoring enlargement of agricultural experiment stations—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Tri-State Grain and Stock Growers' Association, favoring national inspection of grain—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Amherst F. Graves, of Goodhue County, Minn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: Petition of stonecutters of Warrensburg, Mo., against legislation changing quality of material used in public buildings and favoring Ohio sandstone—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen of Albany, N. Y., favoring bill H. R. 7041—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of the Michigan Sugar Manufac-

turers' Association, held at Bay City December 22, 1904, against reduction of duty on sugar coming from the Philippines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Order of Railway Conductors of La Crosse, Wis., favoring bill H. R. 7041—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of the Illinois general assembly, favoring all measures to improve the Mississippi River for navigation—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of the Cigar Dealers' Association of America, in opposition to any reduction of tariff rates in the Philippines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Religious Liberty Bureau, in opposition to the Sunday observance bill—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Chicago Local Tobacco Merchants' Association, against reduction of duty on tobacco from the Philippines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Samuel H. Sonner, asking reference of bill to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of the son of Jacob Bear, of Rockingham County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HERMANN: Petition of citizens of Oregon, against bill H. R. 11819—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of citizens of Oregon, against bill H. R. 11819—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HUGHES: Petition of the Interstate Commerce Convention at St. Louis, October 28-29, 1904, against unjust discrimination in tariff rates—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HUNT: Petition of the Business Men's League of St. Louis, favoring bill H. R. 9302—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JENKINS: Resolution of the legislature of Wisconsin, favoring enlarged powers for the Interstate Commerce Commission—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KNAPP: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Charlotte E. Brockway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Watertown, N. Y., favoring enlargement of the powers of Interstate Commerce Commission—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KLUTTZ: Paper to accompany bill for relief of W. A. McLean—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MADDOX: Petition of Obadiah E. Payne, of Floyd County, Ga., asking reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Paper to accompany bill for relief of George W. McBride—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PORTER: Petition of E. J. Moore et al., of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Douglas—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Mary H. Johnson et al., of Verona, Pa., favoring the Hepburn-Dolliver bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Young Women's Home Missionary Society of Bellevue, Pa., favoring the Hepburn-Dolliver bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Young Women's Home Missionary Society of Emory Methodist Episcopal Church, favoring the present canteen law—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Young Women's Home Missionary Society of Emory Methodist Episcopal Church, favoring the Hepburn-Dolliver bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Young Women's Home Missionary Society of the Bellevue (Pa.) Methodist Episcopal Church, against liquor selling on all Government premises—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. RIDER: Petition of the National Traders' Association, favoring the passage of bill H. R. 9302—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of G. W. Perkins, against tariff reduction on tobacco and cigars from the Philippines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Receivers and Shippers' Association of Cincinnati, Ohio, favoring equitable and stable freight rates—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, against any reduction of tariff on sugar imported into the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the executive council of the National Business League of Chicago, for equitable freight rates—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of the Packard Company, of Fort Wayne, Ind., favoring increased powers for the Interstate Commerce Commission—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RYAN: Petition of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, against reduction of duties on sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SPIGHT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of the estate of William M. Kimmons, of Lafayette County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Andre B. Conley, of Marshall County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Mrs. E. J. Matlack, of Benton County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Willis J. Moran, of Benton County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of W. A. Eaton, of Tate County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Petition of citizens of Wilton, N. H., against legislation relative to Sabbath observance in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SENATE.

MONDAY, January 30, 1905.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last, when, on request of Mr. OVERMAN, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Journal will stand approved, if there be no objection.

FUR-SEAL HERD OF ALASKA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 23d instant, copies of letters of instruction issued by the Department on May 1, 1904, for the guidance of the agent in charge of the seal islands of Alaska, and also a copy of a preliminary report that was addressed to the Department on August 12, 1904, for the agent in charge relative to the conduct of affairs of the islands during the year 1904.

The Chair calls the attention of the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] to the communication. The Chair thinks it is in response to a resolution offered by that Senator.

Mr. TELLER. I think the communication had better be printed and lie on the table. I do not really know to what committee it should be referred.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The communication and accompanying papers will be printed and lie on the table.

EXPENSES IN DISBARMENT PROCEEDINGS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and also a letter from the Acting Comptroller of the Treasury, relative to expenses of hearings in disbarment proceedings against attorneys ordered by the General Land Office, and recommending that that part of the sundry civil appropriation bill which makes provision "for expenses of hearings in land entries" be enlarged to cover expenses in disbarment proceedings; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF CAPITAL TRACTION COMPANY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Capital Traction Company of the District of Columbia for the year 1904; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

FRENCH SPOILIATION CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel brig *Isabella and Ann*, William Duer, master; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. C. R. McKENNEY, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3950) for the relief of W. R. Akers, of Alliance, Nebr.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7607) granting a pension to John W. Nye.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 16311) granting an increase of pension to Morris Del Dowane.

The message also announced that the House insists upon its amendment to the bill (S. 4169) granting a pension to Galena Jonett, disagreed to by the Senate, agreeing to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. LOUDENSLAGER, Mr. PATTERSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message further announced that the House had passed with amendments the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 5732. An act granting a pension to Philip Lawotte;

S. 5947. An act granting an increase of pension to Florence O. Whitman;

S. 6152. An act granting an increase of pension to Ann E. Wilson; and

S. 6351. An act granting an increase of pension to Martin T. Cross.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills:

S. 69. An act granting an increase of pension to Frances C. Brown;

S. 104. An act granting an increase of pension to Abner Taylor;

S. 141. An act granting an increase of pension to James W. Kinkead;

S. 184. An act granting an increase of pension to John Bartlett;

S. 355. An act granting a pension to Sarah Jane Simonds;

S. 825. An act granting an increase of pension to Jesse Collins;

S. 826. An act granting an increase of pension to John C. Bertollette;

S. 830. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Muchmore;

S. 1420. An act granting an increase of pension to Gustavus S. Young;

S. 1794. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Walkinshaw;

S. 2074. An act granting an increase of pension to James A. Harper;

S. 2189. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph K. Armstrong;

S. 2419. An act granting an increase of pension to Jane M. Black;

S. 2572. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Lucas;

S. 2707. An act granting an increase of pension to James M. Clemens;

S. 2828. An act granting an increase of pension to Phoebe E. Lyda;

S. 2913. An act granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth F. Givin;

S. 3074. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac Davison;

S. 3435. An act granting a pension to Mazilla Lester;

S. 3517. An act granting an increase of pension to John B. Hammer;

S. 3635. An act granting an increase of pension to John M. Godown;

S. 3939. An act granting an increase of pension to James Miller;

S. 4075. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Shepherd;

S. 4121. An act granting an increase of pension to James D. Beasley;

S. 4135. An act granting an increase of pension to Jane Francis;

S. 4159. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Gray;

S. 4239. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. McCann;

S. 4392. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hyatt;

S. 4660. An act granting an increase of pension to Nellie B. Newton;

S. 4691. An act granting an increase of pension to Leonard L. Lancaster;

S. 4722. An act granting an increase of pension to Martin V. Trough;

S. 4760. An act granting an increase of pension to Ezekiel Riggs;

S. 4823. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Martin;